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Satellite rumours abound but officials refuse to comment

Jerusalem Post Staff and Agencies

Defence and political officials refused to comment yesterday on the spate of rumours about the imminent dispatch of an Israeli spy satellite on a trial flight.

Cabinet Secretary Elyakim Rubinstein said after yesterday's cabinet meeting he had no knowledge of reports that Israel had built a spy satellite and a rocket capable of putting it into space.

Rubinstein told reporters the government did not discuss the matter, but Reuters said he declined to say whether the policy-making 10-man inner cabinet had decided to launch the rocket when it met earlier yesterday.

"I'm not informed of the subject at all," Rubinstein told reporters.

Time magazine reported last month that Israel was on the verge of launching a spy satellite, the Shavit (Hebrew for comet), into low earth orbit after secretly firing a medium-range missile into the Mediterranean last May.

Prime Minister Shamir, who as premier is in charge of all intelligence operations, said yesterday that he had no information on the matter.

Questions should be directed to Rafael and the Israel Aircraft Industries, he suggested. The prime minister said there was good cooperation with the U.S. regarding spy satellites, but he declined to give details.

Aluf (res.) Yehoshua Saguy told Galei Zahal that Israel could greatly benefit from a spy satellite.

"A spy satellite is capable of giving an up-to-date picture of all that is found on the face of the earth in every place it hovers over," Saguy said.

He said such satellites were especially valuable to countries threatened by other states. And in space there were no enemy borders that Israel would be in danger of crossing, he remarked.

But the chairman of the Israel Space Agency, Prof. Yuval Ne'eman, said last night that news stories about an Israeli spy satellite have been "more like science fiction tales and far from reality."

Ne'eman, an internationally renowned scientist and the leader of the Tehiya Party, was commenting on the foreign reports that Israel already possesses such a satellite which could, once it is launched, pinpoint very small objects.

Ne'eman said his civilian space agency will continue to operate according to a programme it publicized recently, including the launching of communications and scientific satellites.

Dr. Gerald Steinberg, a former U.S. space expert now living in Israel, told *The Post* that a single reconnaissance satellite would be "almost meaningless" in Israel's defence effort. An entire system with numerous satellites – at a cost of about $10 billion – would be needed to make a serious contribution.

Steinberg, a senior lecturer at Bar-Ilan Univerity and at the Davis Institute of International Relations at the Hebrew University, worked for the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration before coming on aliya in 1982. He has published a book on satellites.

He said last night that Israel has not launched anything yet, but probably has the capability to do so. A single satellite project would cost about $1 billion, he said, repeating that it would hardly be helpful as it could not be maintained at 400 kilometres over the earth for long and would have to be replaced by a series of others.

The building and launching of such a satellite would be the easiest part of such a project; much more difficult would be the process of taking clear photographs from that height, returning the information to earth, interpreting the data, and keeping the satellite in orbit. Only the U.S., the USSR, France, Britain and India have succeeded in doing this. (Japan and Brazil are working on such projects.)

Steinberg noted, however, that a number of Israeli companies are excellent at interpreting satellite data, and could be an integral part of any satellite programme.

Meanwhile, the firm Mabat has announced that, in 1993, it will put into orbit two Amos telecommunication satellites.

Richard Murphy arrives yesterday at the apartment of Lebanese acting premier Selim Hoss. (Reuter)

U.S., Syria reach agreement on Lebanese presidential candidate

BEIRUT – U.S. envoy Richard Murphy held day-long talks with President Amin Jemayel and other Lebanese officials yesterday after reaching agreement with Syria on a compromise candidate for Lebanon's postponed presidential election, politicians said.

The agreement signalled a breakthrough in a political crisis over the election of a new president that threatened to reignite the country's 13-year-old civil war.

Political sources said Syria and the U.S. agreed "in principle" that Michael Daher was now the frontrunner to win the vote due to be taken by Parliament on September 22, one day before Jemayel's six-year-term expires.

Although the parliamentary ballot is secret, the vote is effectively the result of an agreement between Syria and the U.S., the two outside powers wielding most influence over rival Lebanese groups vying to impose their own candidates.

The Lebanese presidential vote was postponed last month because many Christian deputies boycotted parliament to thwart the election of Syrian-backed former president Suleiman Franjieh.

Daher, 60, a deputy from Northern Lebanon, is a personal friend of Franjieh and advocates a strong Syrian role in Lebanon.

The reported U.S.-Syrian accord has yet to be blessed by Jemayel and the hardline Christian Lebanese Forces Militia, which fiercely opposes Syria's military and political power in the country.

But one independent politician said: "Even if the militia opposes the election of Daher, it cannot afford to boycott a contender backed by the United States. It would not like to be responsible for the negative repercussions." (AP, Reuter)

Navon threatens to resign

Treasury announces huge subsidy cuts

By JUDY MALTZ

The Treasury yesterday took the unprecedented step of announcing sharp cuts in subsidies on basic items on the eve of elections, as part of a proposal to reduce government spending this year by NIS-300 million.

The price of milk and other dairy products will go up by an estimated 30 per cent; eggs, poultry and public transport by 15 per cent; water by 10 per cent; and bread "by a few percentage points," Treasury officials said yesterday. They refused, however, to comment on exactly when or how these subsidy cuts would be implemented. According to Treasury estimates, the cuts will lead to a reduction in government spending of NIS 110m.

Finance Minister Moshe Nissim does not need government approval to go ahead with these measures. He does, however, require a vote in his favour to put into effect the second part of his proposal, presented to the cabinet yesterday, calling for across-the-board cuts of NIS-190m. in the budgets of all government ministries.

Although this proposal, which calls for a 1.3 per cent cut in the budget of each ministry, was not yet discussed formally by the cabinet, a majority of ministers have already expressed their opposition. Education Minister Yitzhak Navon threatened to resign if the government approved another cut in his ministry's budget. He said the cuts would mean closing down schools as early as 10 a.m. and the emigration of the country's best university minds. "The educational system has reached the red line of its budget," he said.

Moshe Nissim (Harari)

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Transport Minister Haim Corfu also said they were vehemently opposed to Nissim's proposals, and Agriculture Minister Arye Nehamkin said he would not accept any increase in the price of water. "A subsidy is a tool for planning and not a mechanism for lowering the prices of goods," he stressed. The cabinet is meant to discuss the measures and vote on them next week.

Nissim told the cabinet yesterday that a number of unforeseen developments this year had increased the budget deficit and made government spending cuts imperative. These included the uprising in the territories, which had required increases of NIS-110m. in the defence and police ministry budgets; the increase in the price of imported grain, which had forced the government to increase subsidies by NIS-110m. in order to balance its effect; and the large compensation payments of NIS-60-100m. made to the country's farmers as a result of the *sharav* last spring. At the same time, he said, the economic slowdown had led to a NIS-450m. drop in government tax receipts.

This expansion of the budget deficit, Nissim said, threatened to trigger inflationary expectations and worsen the country's balance-of-payments deficit. This could in turn jeopardize the economic stability achieved over the past few years, he warned.

Nissim's proposal also calls for an absolute freeze on hiring in all government ministries and municipalities, as well as a 75 per cent freeze on all new government contracts. In addition, it bars the government from increasing the budget in one area without cutting it by a similar amount in another.

At a press briefing, David Boas, head of the Treasury's Budget Division, insisted that "if we don't do this now, we'll regret it later." He said the Treasury had reached an understanding "on most of the issues with most of the ministers."

Ashkelon baby and kibbutznik have disease

Two more victims of polio outbreak

By JUDY SIEGEL
Post Science and Health Reporter

As the number of confirmed polio cases rose to seven yesterday, a panel of experts recommended to the Health Ministry that it "seriously consider" changing the type of anti-polio vaccinations given in Israel.

The two new victims are an 18-year-old man from Kibbutz Ein Shemer, near Hadera, who has paralysis and other clinical signs of polio, and a nine-month-old Ashkelon baby, who is hospitalized in that town's Barzilai Hospital.

In the past month, five other cases have been confirmed, including a 26-year-old teacher and a three-month-old boy, both from Or Akiva and in serious condition. The three others have mild cases.

The Health Ministry's committee of experts on contagious diseases met for nearly three hours yesterday to discuss the outbreak, and decided to recommend the change in vaccination policy to ministry director-general Prof. Yoram Lass. The 25-member committee, headed by Prof. Avraham Morag of Hadassah Hospital, said Lass would consider polio vaccinations that combine a weakened virus with a killed virus. For years, infants here have received only the oral Sabin "weakened-virus" vaccine, which is less effective than the much more powerful, but injected, Salk vaccine that was developed in an improved form in the early 1980s.

The mixture of killed and weakened viruses has been administered for several years in the administered territories, with very satisfactory results despite the poor sanitary conditions there.

The committee recommended that a subcommittee of some of its members decide on the nature of the vaccine, who shall receive it and at what age, and whether polio vaccine should be mixed with vaccines against other childhood diseases. Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almoslino has asked the committee to complete its work within a week.

Meanwhile, the polio viruses that have been isolated from the local victims are to be sent to the World Health Organization laboratories in Geneva to determine whether they can be neutralized by the vaccinations administered here. This follows a meeting between Lass and WHO officials last week.

Lass persuaded the WHO's European division not to cancel its subsidies for polio prevention when he explained that Israel is the only one of the division's 32 member countries to have reported any polio in the past year. WHO will therefore grant the Health Ministry $200,000 in the coming year for its immunization and prevention campaigns.

Air controllers:

'Air Force pilots endanger civilian flights'

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Aviation Reporter

TEL AVIV – Israeli Air Force pilots frequently violate restrictions imposed by their commanders on their flight routes and altitudes and thus endanger civilian air traffic, a very well placed source in the Air Traffic Controllers Association said yesterday.

The source told *The Jerusalem Post* the civilian controllers complain "practically daily" about IAF formations which cut across the civilian flight paths, coming very close to the civilian aircraft – especially private and Arkia planes.

"There are some very delicate situations and we must pray there will be no disaster," he said. However their complaints appear to go unheeded, he added.

The problem became serious after the Air Force lost most of its training areas when Israel withdrew from the Sinai. Various regulations have been introduced to separate military flights from the civilian traffic. However the pilots sometimes cut across the civilian pilots' corridors under the impression that they are flying so fast that they can enter the corridor and leave it in no time. In other cases they may not be aware of the fact that they are at an altitude reserved for civilian use, the source continued.

Addressing reporters during a tour of the Ben-Gurion Airport control tower the controllers complained that the airlanes linking Israel and the outside world carry traffic in both directions. Incoming and outgoing planes are separated by altitude but the controllers said that was not good enough. They have averted some dangerous situations, they said.

In another, unrelated incident, an air traffic controller monitoring flights in the south helped a Multinational Force helicopter find its way. The helicopter's navigation aids broke down over the Sinai and the pilot asked the Israeli controller for help. The controller who saw the helicopter on his radar screen directed the pilot to one of his unit's landing pads.

Egyptians sink Gaza fishermen

Post Defence Staff and Itim

An Egyptian army helicopter fired at three Gazan fishing boats from the Shati refugee camp which strayed into Egyptian waters near Rafah yesterday and sank one of them, the IDF spokesman confirmed.

Three fishermen were wounded, but saved themselves by climbing into another boat.

Hossem Mohammed Bachar, 18, the least seriously injured of the three, was arrested by security forces and questioned.

Military sources played down the incident and did not see any far-reaching political implications.

Border relations between Israel and Egypt are more or less in a situation of permanent uneasiness, the sources said, especially on the Egyptian side. The joint Israel-Egypt committee has recently dealt with several Egyptian complaints of air infiltration and marginal violations of the separation of forces agreement.

One evaluation suggests that recent incidents, including an Israeli yacht rammed off Sinai, may have been triggered by Egyptian nervousness over the coming anniversaries of the October War and Sadat's assassination. Another possibility is nervousness about drug traffickers.

Iran admits to over 120,000 war dead

NICOSIA (AP) – Iran said yesterday that it lost 123,220 men killed in the eight year war with Iraq, the first time Tehran has announced any casualty figures.

Islamic Guidance and Culture Minister Mohammad Khatami said in an interview with Tehran radio, monitored in Nicosia, that another 60,711 men were listed as missing.

Western military analysts considered 300,000 losses to be conservative. Iraqi officials have claimed more than 800,000 Iranians were killed. Khatami gave no figures for Iran's wounded. But Western analysts had estimated them earlier this year at 600,000-700,000.

U.S. and other Western analysts have estimated Iraqi losses at 320,000 killed and 300,000 wounded.

Seoul '88

Post Sports Staff

Early excitement gripped the Olympic Games yesterday with the first full day of competition in a wide array of sports. Bulgarian weightlifter Sevdalin Marinov took the laurels when he set the Olympic Games' first world record on the first full day of competition.

The flyweight (52 kg) category European champion lifted 120 kg. for the snatch at his third attempt.

Marinov's effort capped an all-conquering Olympic opening for the communist medal machine, which cruised to four consecutive victories earlier in the day.

Israeli competitors had an indifferent day with boycotts by Arab opponents and concern over scheduling problems because of Yom Kippur dominating interest. But wrestler Evan Bernstein won one good bout and survives to battle on today. (Detailed Olympic Coverage page 9)

Protesters reject new regime

Military leader seizes power in Burma

RANGOON – Military commander Saw Maung overthrew civilian President Maung Maung in a military coup yesterday, declaring he would halt deteriorating conditions and hold democratic elections in Burma, the state-run radio announced.

But shortly after the announcement, several thousand people surged into the streets of the capital in spontaneous rejection of the new regime, the nation's fourth in two months. Demonstrators shouted for others to come out of their homes with weapons.

The protesters felled trees and threw them across the roads to obstruct military traffic. But no military movements were spotted by nightfall. There was no immediate word on the fate of President Maung Maung.

The coup came a day after soldiers nearly came into bloody confrontations with protesters demanding the end of 26 years of repressive rule by the Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSSP), the sole legal party.

Street protests since July have forced the resignation of two leaders, and more recent strikes, demonstrations, looting and lawlessness have paralyzed the economy and pushed the nation to the verge of anarchy.

Radio Rangoon broadcast a statement from Saw Maung, who identified himself as chairman of the Peace Restoration Committee. Saw Maung, 59, who has been defence minister since July, is widely regarded as a hardline officer and a right-hand man of former President Sein Lwin, who stayed in power only 18 days. On August 19, Maung Maung, a Western-educated lawyer, became the nation's first civilian leader since the 1962 military coup by Ne Win that installed the BSPP. A later broadcast yesterday named the other 18 military officers in the committee, including the vice chiefs of the army, navy and air force. It said the authorities imposed an immediate 10 p.m. to 4 a.m. curfew and a ban on public gatherings but did not say whether the curfew was nationwide or only in the capital.

All government and state bodies were dissolved, including all local administrations throughout the country, the broadcast said. It said all striking government workers must return to work by September 26 or face dismissal.

The first statement said the military had taken over state authority "to curb further deterioration of the general situation in the country." Burma will follow "an active and independent foreign policy," the statement said.

It said the military authorities would "restore law and order, peace and tranquility in the country...and ease the daily livelihood of the people. After accomplishing the above objectives [the authorities will] hold general elections under a multiparty system," it said.

"Political parties which accept and practice true democracy can prepare for the general elections from now on.

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	MIN. °C	MIN. °F	MAX. °C	MAX. °F	
AMSTERDAM	10	50	17	63	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	10	50	18	64	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	5	41	15	59	Clear
CHICAGO	14	58	23	74	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	7	45	19	66	Clear
FRANKFURT	15	59	11	52	Cloudy
GENEVA	10	50	16	61	Cloudy
HELSINKI	2	36	13	56	Cloudy
HONG KONG	25	77	29	84	Clear
JOHANNESBURG	10	50	21	70	Clear
LISBON	16	61	25	77	Clear
LONDON	15	59	19	66	Cloudy
MADRID	10	50	24	75	Clear
MONTREAL	3	37	17	63	Cloudy
NEW YORK	9	49	21	71	Cloudy
OSLO	6	43	18	64	Cloudy
PARIS	14	57	17	63	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	14	57	29	84	Rain
SAO PAULO	12	53	14	57	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	15	59	18	64	Clear
TOKYO	20	68	23	73	Cloudy
TORONTO	10	50	17	63	Cloudy
VIENNA	8	47	14	57	Rain
ZURICH	11	52	13	55	Rain

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Further rise in temperatures.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	20	20-32	34
Golan	27	16-34	34
Nahariya	—	— —	—
Safad	—	— —	32
Haifa Port	76	20-29	31
Tiberias	—	20-36	37
Nazareth	—	— —	—
Afula	52	19-35	36
Shomron	47	19-34	36
Tel Aviv	75	21-32	33
B-G Airport	61	19-31	33
Jericho	35	20-38	39
Gaza	29	22-28	30
Beersheba	25	18-35	37
Eilat	18	24-40	41

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Mrs Korthals-Altes, wife of the Dutch Minister of Justice, visited Ashkelon yesterday, accompanied by representatives of the Foreign Ministry, Project Renewal in Ashkelon and the Mifal Lehachsharat Yaldei Yisrael. Mrs Korthals-Altes met the city's mayor, Eli Dayan, and visited a Project Renewal kindergarten for Ethiopian children. She later visited Neve Haroeh, a home of the Mifal, which is of particular interest to her because of its unique family-unit educational system.

Man extorts from mom

By MICHAEL ROTEM

The Tel Aviv District Court yesterday heard the shocking story of a son who extorted money from his mother and severely beat her. Prosecutor Devora Nidak charged that Avner Graidy, 27, from Bat Yam, used to threaten to kill his mother if she would not give him money. One time he forced her to give him NIS 10, and a day later threatened her life again until she gave him NIS 3. On other occasions Graidy extorted as much as NIS 1,000, sometimes beating his mother and causing her to pile up heavy debts by taking out loans. The hearing will continue after Yom Kippur.

Tora scrolls burnt in U.S. synagogue arson

By WALTER RUBY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK – In one of the most serious synagogue desecrations here in recent memory, vandals set fire to an Orthodox synagogue in Brooklyn early Saturday morning, destroying at least five Tora scrolls. The attack occurred in the predominantly Orthodox neighbourhood of Midwood, where many Holocaust survivors live.

"It was like you were walking in on a murder scene with six victims," a member of the synagogue, Volvie Herman, told *The New York Times*. "It was an indescribable feeling of horror."

The fire began shortly after midnight in the sanctuary of Congregation Rabbinical Institute Shar'ai Torah. Neighbours said they saw two teenage boys running from the synagogue, a report the police have not confirmed. The fire caused little damage to the building, but when congregants rushed to the scene, they were horrified to find the Tora scrolls removed from the ark and burned. Swastikas had been spray-painted on the sanctuary walls and on a Talmud volume.

Visiting the site on Saturday, New York Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward commented: "This crime was perpetrated against this building only because it is populated by Jews and for no other reason. In America, this should not happen, and will not be tolerated."

Justin Finger, associate national director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL), said, "I have not heard of any desecration in the United States in recent years where that number of Toras was destroyed. This is an extraordinary number of sacred items to be desecrated."

According to ADL statistics, anti-Jewish vandalism throughout the U.S. increased 20 per cent in the first six months of 1988 over the same period in 1987. ADL's national director Abraham Foxman said: "If the trend continues, we'll reach 1,250 [acts of vandalism] by the end of the year, which will be the highest in the last 10 years. Why? I wish I knew."

A task force was formed to investigate the incident and the Jewish Community Relations Council offered a $5,000 reward for information leading to the arrest of the arsonists.

Dovish and hawkish generals face off

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV – More than 180 senior reserve officers and professors, describing themselves as right of centre, met at ZOA House yesterday evening to call on the Council for Peace and Security to disband.

Aluf (res.) Meir Zorea, who was a guest lecturer, said the council, headed by Aluf (Res.) Aharon Yariv, director of the Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies, was guilty of "professional prostitution." The generals used their titles to "grind political axes," he said, adding that the council for peace and security is erroneously seen by the public as a sort of national security council. Its ads about "what the generals say" imply that all reserve generals are on the left.

The Council for Peace and Security includes dozens of senior reserve officers who propagate the idea in meetings and articles that Israel's security would best be served by territorial compromise.

Ran Pecker, one of the IAF's most distinguished fighter pilots, chaired yesterday's meeting, and said that if the council disbands as requested, this right of centre group, "Officers and Academics for Security and Peace" will do likewise.

Pecker said the group was only formed as a response to the council which in its view is causing demoralization through ads such as one which said the cost of the next war will be 7,000 dead and over a million dollars a day.

Aluf (Res.) Shlomo Gazit of the council, who had been present at the meeting denied that the council had placed such an ad.

Asked what they would do if the council does not disband, some of those present said they would continue to be a counterbalance to the council.

Security snarls Hungary flights

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Aviation Reporter

TEL AVIV.- Hungary's national carrier Malev and El Al have postponed inauguration of a service linking the two countries because of Israel's demand that El Al security men be allowed to conduct passenger searches before boarding in Budapest.

Malev's first flight was to have landed here last night and El Al was to have begun its flights to Budapest next week. However, the Hungarians baulked at Israel's security demands.

Israel had demanded that El Al personnel personally conduct some of the searches before passengers board its aircraft in Budapest - but the Hungarian authorities refused.

Officials here declined to discuss details of the controversial arrangements, but noted that similar arguments had led to a suspension of El Al flights to Romania several years ago. The Polish authorities had also baulked at El Al's demands. However, both Communist governments relented and sources here said they believed the Hungarians will give in as well.

Hungarian security and airline officials are due here on Thursday to hold talks with with El Al officials on the matter.

ELECTION 1988

Compromise on 40th slot for Shoval not good enough

Rafi-Ometz spurns Likud offer

By MICHAL YUDELMAN
Post Political Correspondent

Rafi-Ometz yesterday rejected Likud's compromise offer to place Zalman Shoval in the 40th slot on Likud's Knesset list, demanding that Likud leaders place Shoval in the middle of the third decile, as promised.

Deputy Minister Ronni Milo telephoned Rafi-Ometz leaders Yigael Hurvitz and Zalman Shoval after a Likud ministers' meeting yesterday and told them of the offer. Hurvitz is graded sixth on Likud's list, in keeping with the agreement.

Prime Minister Shamir promised Shoval, on the eve of his trip to Hungary, that the agreement would be kept, Shoval yesterday told *The Jerusalem Post*. "Shamir told me, 'The agreement will be kept, you can count on it.' This further attempt to pressure us into accepting the 40th slot causes damage to the premier's credibility," Shoval said.

The intention to offer Shoval the 40th slot, instead of the 45th, has caused resentment among Likud's Knesset candidates graded from 40 onwards, and they have been pressuring Shamir not to make the offer.

Rafi-Ometz is threatening to quit Likud and run independently for the Knesset, as well as take legal measures against Likud if the agreement with them is violated.

Netanyahu pales in debate with Beilin

TEL AVIV - Knesset candidates Yossi Beilin (Labour) and Binyamin Netanyahu (Likud) slugged it out last night with the debate focusing on issues of peace and security. Netanyahu, whose powers of rhetoric are well known was expected to ward off Beilin's arguments with ease.

But looking pale and tired, Netanyahu seemed a shadow of his charismatic self, and though drawing frightening scenarios of the consequences of Labour's peace plan, he could do little to quell Beilin's confidence.

Netanyahu's plan for peace worked in three stages. Firstly the government would press home the point that it would not sacrifice essential territory, secondly it would calm the atmosphere in the territories and thirdly it would introduce wide-ranging autonomy which would give the territories' inhabitants a large measure of control over their own lives.

Beilin claimed that Labour's policies were based on more realistic appraisals of the situation.

Andy Goldberg

Meimad candidates Shalom Rosenberg (right), Tova Ilan and Haim Rippel at yesterday's party conference in Jerusalem. (Rahamim Israeli)

New religious party aims for the centre

By HAIM SHAPIRO

There are situations that require a heavy hand; sometimes practical situations force you to do things you don't wish to do, Hebrew University Philosophy Professor Shalom Rosenberg told Meimad activists yesterday in explaining the party plank on the IDF in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza District. Rosenberg is fourth on the new centrist religious party's list of Knesset candidates.

At a gathering in Meimad discussed its platform, Rosenberg said the party is "against dogmatism on both sides, neither for annexing [those territories] nor for selling them off without getting a lasting peace."

He likened the territorial situation to that of a man told by a doctor that he must eat *treif* on Yom Kippur to save his life, while other doctors told the man that the same food was poison and would kill him. What was needed, he said, was to return the territorial question to the realm of politics.

"We oppose the systematic exploitation of religion for political ends," he said.

He went on to say that while Meimad shared the view that sees a religious significance in the Jewish state, this significance is not geographical. The party also sought, he said, "the Prophetic vision of peace."

He said he had been asked what people had ever voluntarily given up its patrimony. "I don't want to be compared with other peoples," he said. "I want to be compared to the Patriarch Abraham," who divided up the land with his nephew Lot, saying, 'Let there be no quarrel between us.'"

Meimad, he admitted, is a coalition of several groups. In the past, he said, the National Religious Party had been likened to a blanket that three soldiers –the right, the centre and the left – had all had to share, and did so by placing the blanket sideways, leaving the feet of all of them cold. Then, he said, the right took the blanket lengthwise, leaving the two others out in the cold.

Meimad, he added, was an attempt to create a new blanket that would satisfy the centre and give a little warmth to the left.

In answer to a party activist who complained that the platform was too general and had little to differentiate it from that of the Alignment, for example, Rosenberg stressed that Meimad was committed to the principle that religion should continue to have a political voice – a voice, he added, that should concern itself not only with Eretz Yisrael, but also with such issues as the continuing crisis in health care.

Yamit 'precedent for transfer'

Aluf (Res.) Rehavam Ze'evi's Moledet group yesterday wrote to Prime Minister Shamir and Foreign Minister Peres that the evacuation of Yamit, Ophira and 14 villages in Sinai should serve as a precedent for "transferring" Arabs out of the administered territories.

In identical letters noting the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Camp David accords, Ze'evi wrote that "a legal and legitimate government" had decided on that evacuation "believing it was a condition for peace." It was "transfer by consent."

And he went on to ask: "Why is the transfer of Jews for peace acceptable to you, and the transfer of Arabs for peace – not? "

Joshua Brilliant

'NRP fears Tehiya'

Tehiya MK Gershon Shafat said yesterday he believed the National Religious Party had recently attacked his party out of fear that it would get more Orthodox people into the Knesset than the NRP. Shafat, who wears a knitted *kippa*, noted that among the Tehiya's six top candidates, three were Orthodox – Rabbi Eliezer Waldman, Benny Katsover and himself.

Joshua Brilliant.

Labour 'gimmick'

Likud Spokesman Dan Naveh yesterday accused Labour leaders of exploiting religion as an election gimmick and of lacking "public integrity" and respect for religion. In a letter to Labour campaign spokesman Avraham Burg, Naveh expresses surprise that Burg, "a believing Jew," can put up with the "cynical use" his party was making of religion.

Michal Yudelman

Party Briefs

Shapira's carpets

Labour campaign information chairman Nissim Zvili yesterday called on Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon to show the same concern to all the companies in economic straits as he is showing MK Avraham's Shapira's collapsing Carmel Carpets company,

Michal Yudelman

Anti-Mapam

Mapam's Rishon Lezion branch was covered over the weekend with graffiti saying "Death to Mapam." The Netanya branch received threatening letters saying "a rope to the traitors."

Michal Yudelman

Anti-Gandhi

About 30 Mapam Young Guard members yesterday blocked the entrance to the house of Moledet leader Aluf (res.) Rehavam "Gandhi" Ze'evi in Ramat Hasharon's Neve Re'im Street with two trucks bearing the legend, "Gandhi Transfer Ltd." The police and Border Police ticketed the trucks and arrested Young Guard Chairman Ilan Gillon.

Michal Yudelman

PLP urges support for 'refuseniks'

The Progressive List for Peace yesterday called on Mapam and the Citizens Rights Movement to amend their election manifestos to include a clause supporting the right of soldiers and reservists to refuse to serve in the territories.

"Men of conscience who are not willing to participate in the abominations taking place in the territories deserve the respect and support of all peace activists in Israel," said PLP MK Matityahu Peled.

He also called for the release of journalist Benny Morris who was recently arrested for refusing to serve in the territories.

"The arrest of Morris makes a mockery of justice when compared to the killing in cold blood of a resident of Bani Na'aim village by an IDF colonel who was subsequently reprimanded but did not serve one minute in prison," said Peled.

David Rudge

Israel and the world

VIEWPOINT
Yael Dayan

Israel's international standing is, perhaps, not an issue in the coming elections. The unemployed in Kiryat Shmona and the "transfer" supporters from Kedumim couldn't care less how loved, supported or rejected we are by the family of nations. But in actual fact, both the unemployed and the settlers will benefit or be hurt by our foreign policy. A major change in political direction, resulting from these elections, will decide the space we occupy on the globe. Not in terms of square kilometres in the occupied territories, but with regard to the number of hands raised in the UN, the amount of dollars the U.S. will allocate or lend us, the EEC implementation of past and future accords, the viability of the peace with Egypt and the renewal of normalcy in our relations with the Soviet bloc and the Third World.

Shimon Peres's success in rehabilitating our international standing over the past four years was not accidental. It was the result of basic principles totally alien to those of the Likud.

For Peres, as for Ben-Gurion, Israel's strength derives as much from a sense of justice and commitment to the liberal humanistic values of the free world, as from divisions of armour and batteries of missiles. Membership of this enlightened "club" of nations carries with it some privileges but also a commitment to abide by the rules.

Peres's policies paved Israel's way, not only to arsenals, strategic agreements and military co-operation, but to sharing, often as an equal, in a commitment to the building of a better world. He re-established relations with African states, joined the new spirit of substituting political solutions for miltiary options, opened an active dialogue with the Eastern bloc, Morocco and Palestinians in the territories. If we want the world on our side, we have to be sensitive to the pain of others. If we want to receive, we also have to share and to contribute.

The Likud, and Yitzhak Shamir as prime minister, and former foreign minister regard the international scene with suspicion, almost animosity. For Shamir there can be no involvement, unless it serves to enhance Israel's immediate needs. The outside world is perceived either as a source of support – military and economic – or as "the enemy." For the Likud, Israel's being a chosen and privileged nation is automatic and part of its birthright.

The Likud's cynical national egotism may result in isolation and even in rejection by allies; Labour's consideration of others' needs, struggles and rights, has brought and will bring dividends. Ben-Gurion, Sharett, Golda, Eban, Dayan and Peres carried on a dialogue with friends and enemies. Shamir is either silent or else he delivers a monologue. With his "take it or leave it" style, he may one day find himself left in the lurch.

Yael Dayan is a Labour Party activist.

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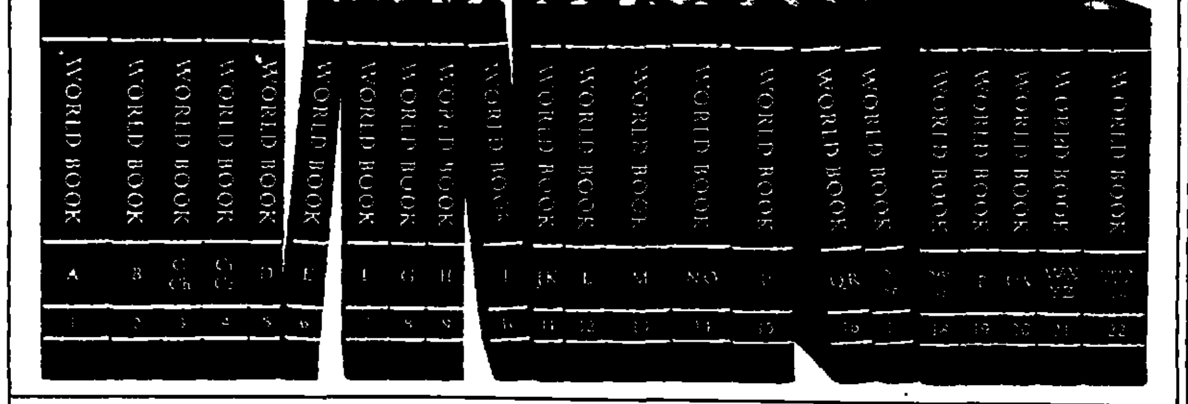

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REPORT SUSPICIOUS OBJECTS

مكثرا من الاصل

News in Brief

Nudists meet

BELGRADE – Five hundred nudists from 21 countries gathered in the northern Adriatic resort of Rovinj on the Istrian peninsula on Saturday for the opening of the 21st Congress of the International Naturists Federation. The three-day gathering is holding a round-table discussion on "Naturism, Tourism and Leisure Time." *AP*

Emperor indisposed

TOKYO – Emperor Hirohito, suffering from a mild fever, cancelled his scheduled visit yesterday to the main Tokyo sumo arena to watch the autumn wrestling meet. The emperor, 87, a fan of the traditional Japanese sumo wrestling, attends the Grand Autumn Sumo Tournament annually. *AP*

Interpol suicide

MEXICO CITY – The head of Interpol in Mexico, Florentino Ventura, killed himself with a shot to the head after murdering his wife and a second woman. Elias Orozco, an eyewitness and husband to the second woman killed, said that the two couples were in the car when Ventura began to argue with his wife and Orozco's wife tried to intervene. Then, Orozco said, the policeman stopped the car, pulled out a pistol, shot the two women and killed himself. *AFP*

Iceland seeks premier

REYKJAVIK – Iceland's president Vigdis Finbogadottir spent yesterday in closed session with economic advisors and leaders of the republic's six political parties studying ways to appoint a new premier without resorting to elections. The day before, Prime Minister Thorsteinn Palsson handed in his resignation after what close colleagues said were several weeks of disagreement over economic policy between his conservative Independence Party and its coalition partners of 14 months, the Social Democrats and the agrarian Progress Party. *AFP*

Poles demonstrate

CZESTOCHOWA, Poland – An estimated 3,000 persons held a peaceful demonstration here yesterday in support of the banned Solidarity trade union, following a mass attended by its leader, Lech Walesa. Walesa did not join the hour-long protest that followed the mass, but he told the crowd of 50,000 that the legalization of the trade union was near and that they should "take action everywhere – in enterprises and in families." *AFP*

Air show death toll

MAINZ, West Germany – The death toll from last month's Ramstein air show disaster rose to 65 when a 32-year-old West German died of burns here overnight. About 150 persons injured at the U.S. base at Ramstein on August 20 are still hospitalized, about 20 of them in critical condition. *AFP*

More help

MAGUDE, Mozambique – British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe announced new aid of £30 million to war-torn and cash-poor Mozambique. Sir Geoffrey visited the site of British-funded work here to rehabilitate the crucial Limpopo railway line. *AFP*

New leader 'sickened' by way country had been run

Coup topples Haiti's ruler

PORT-AU-PRINCE (AP) – Brig.-Gen. Prosper Avril declared himself president of Haiti yesterday after ousting the nation's leader, Lt. Gen. Henri Namphy, in a military coup. Namphy was granted political asylum by the Dominican Republic and arrived in Santo Domingo early yesterday.

In an address on national television early yesterday morning, Avril said the Presidential Guard he commands had toppled Namphy on Saturday because it was "sickened" by the way Haiti had been governed. Earlier Saturday, residents reported hearing gunfire near the Presidential Palace in what appeared to be fighting between military factions.

Namphy was head of the armed forces, while Avril commanded the Presidential Guard, a 1,000-man force responsible for protecting the Presidential Palace. Avril, a former adviser to President Jean-Claude Duvalier, said Haiti will respect all international treaties, liberties and human rights.

Namphy was arrested and escorted under guard to the international airport late Saturday, a government spokesman said.

Frantz Lubin, Haiti's director of information, said that soldiers were slain during the coup, but no casualties were mentioned by Avril. Sources said the fighting involved army factions and members of the Tonton Macoutes, the dreaded agents that terrorized Haitians during the 29-year dictatorships of the Duvalier family.

Ousted Haitian ruler Henri Namphy, in a file photo from last February. (Reuter)

Avril has been a key figure in Haiti's succession of governments since Duvalier fled to exile in France on February 7, 1986. He served as an adviser to a military-civilian junta headed by Namphy that succeeded Duvalier. Avril was forced to resign that post in early 1986 by anti-government demonstrations.

Avril participated in the June 17 coup led by Namphy that toppled the four-month-old civilian government of Manigat.

Lubin said Dessalines Barracks Commander Jean-Claude Paul was named the new commander-in-chief of the army. It was unclear what role, if any, Paul played in the coup. He is wanted in the U.S. on drug charges.

A U.S. embassy spokeswoman, Susan Clyde, said early yesterday that the new government made initial contacts with U.S. officials. "The stated intentions of this new government...were to correct the abuses of the Namphy era, and to try to relaunch a period of change and progress for Haiti," she said. "And obviously we hope that the government will be able to carry out these intentions."

The coup came six days after about 20 thugs invaded the St. Jean Bosco Roman Catholic church during a mass being said by the Rev. Jean Bertrand Aristide, a critic of the military government. The thugs, armed with guns, machetes and knives, killed 13 persons and wounded 77 and then set fire to the church as soldiers watched from across the street. That night, five men and a woman boasted on government television they took part in the massacre. On Monday thugs burned down another Catholic church.

Later yesterday, a mob lynched four supporters of the capital's mayor, an independent radio station reported. The four people killed were believed to have been among the thugs in the two incidents, which some sources said apparently triggering Saturday's coup by Gen. Avril. Radio Metropole said people burned the body of one of the people lynched.

Sweden's Social Democrats sweep back to power

STOCKHOLM (Reuter) – Sweden's ruling Social Democrats swept back to power in yesterday's elections, in which the environmentalist Green Party entered the Riksdag (parliament) for the first time.

A computer prediction showed that the Social Democrats and their Communist allies slightly increased their overall majority in the 349-member parliament from 178 to 181 seats.

The Greens were forecast to win 20 seats, while three centre-right parties recorded their worst electoral result in four decades, losing 22 seats. Another small right-wing party lost its only seat.

Electoral experts said that the final result was expected to have only minor variations from the computer prediction.

The election was a triumph for Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, after a campaign in which he had been criticized as lacklustre and boring in comparison with his charismatic predecessor Olof Palme, who was assassinated in 1986.

While left-wing parties elsewhere in Europe are languishing in opposition, their Swedish colleagues have ruled for 50 of the past 56 years.

They based their election appeal this year on Sweden's full employment and the healthy economic performance of its major industrial corporations.

The vote count was an unusually low 85.8 percent of those eligible.

Ruins scattered across plains and hills

Iraq bulldozing Kurdish villages

BAMARNI, Iraq (AP) – Iraq has transformed the face of Kurdistan with battles and bulldozers and a senior official in northern Iraq said hundreds of small villages have been destroyed and residents moved to new concrete towns.

Some, like this devastated village 20 km. south of the Turkish border, fell victim to the Iraqi army's massive thrust against Kurdish rebels in recent weeks. Many others visible from the air have been bulldozed in what officials describe as a plan to concentrate Iraqis throughout the country in towns more easily served with power, water and other amenities.

"About 200 small villages in Dihok alone" have been eliminated, the provincial governor, Namuk Raqib Sorji told reporters in Dihok, 340 km. south of the border and 400 km. north of Baghdad. Dihok is one of three governorates in Iraq's Kurdish autonomous area, where some 3.5 million Kurds live.

It was not clear if Sorji's estimate included villages along the Turkish border blown apart to prevent infiltration by Kurdish rebels. Soldiers in Bamarni said they captured the town about a month ago during the last big thrust of the Iraqi army that crushed rebel resistence.

A bulldozer stood on a hill overlooking the smashed concrete and mud-brick houses. Grape vines still flourished near broken bicycle frames, old shoes and an abandoned baby doll. Fire had scorched the orchard on the town's edge. There were no residents.

Iraq's habitually secretive government flew reporters to this town and over much of Kurdistan on Friday and Saturday by helicopter for an unprecedented foreign look at the region. The aim was to combat allegations Iraq used chemical weapons as part of a "genocide campaign" to wipe out the Kurdish people.

Iraqi government escorts took reporters to a valley which they identified as the Balisian Valley, 150 km. southeast of Bamarni. They said this it is where the rebels claimed gas attacks had occurred, but there was no obvious evidence of that – and no people either.

The guides popped grapes from vines into their mouths to prove there had been no poisoning. Pomegranates and berries flourished along a small creek. But many of the fields were blackened by fire and several mudbrick villages in the valley were smashed into rubble and burned over. Tents, officials said, housed refugees gathered at the valley's outlets.

From helicopters that criss-crossed much of Kurdish territory, reporters saw scores of demolished villages scattered across the dry plains and rugged hills. Some resembled ancient ruins until approached closely.

On a 140-km. flight from Sulaymaniyah to Arbil, virtually no living traditional villages were visible. Instead, geometric grids of new concrete dwellings rose along highways or on the outskirts of large towns.

Western diplomats say Iraq appeared to be trying to end decades of simmering rebellion among Kurds by eliminating remote village sanctuaries and putting the general population into more easily controlled centres.

"We are bringing together the families of the villages" into new towns of 2,000 to 3,000 people offering power, water, schools and other facilities. Sorji said the policy was launched several years ago and was now finished. "The larger villages will stay," he said.

Many villages were torn down after Iraq crushed a Kurdish rebellion in 1975 and a new wave began early last year as Iraqi troops intensified their struggle with Iranian-backed Kurdish insurgents. The rebellions faded with the Iranian army this year and tens of thousands of Kurds from villages , including Bamarni, according to local residents, fled into Turkey and Iran.

A demonstrator kisses the portrait of Serbian Communist Party leader Slobodan Milosevic as some 50,000 Serbs and Montenegrins protested yesterday in the Yugoslavian town of Niksic against the plight of their co-nationals in the troubled Kosovo province. (Reuter)

Hurricane Gilbert fades out in Mexico after killing 300

MEXICO CITY (Reuter) – Hurricane Gilbert, the most powerful of the century, has blown itself out over northern Mexico after killing at least 330 people and leaving hundreds of thousands homeless.

In Mexico, ravaged twice by Gilbert, the toll was still uncertain yesterday but as many as 240 were feared dead, 200,000 were made homeless, and damage to buildings and crops totalled millions of dollars.

In Monterrey, Mexico's third largest city, 60 persons died in flash floods and 150 others were feared drowned after four buses were washed away, Nuevo Leon State Governor Jorge Trevino said. Six of the victims were policemen swept away while trying to rescue passengers on the buses stranded by rising waters of the Santa Catarina River.

Gilbert claimed 30 other lives across Mexico, including 21 on the Yucatan Peninsula, where it struck on Wednesday with lethal winds of up to 321 kilometres an hour. Quintana Roo Governor Miguel Borje said damage was estimated at $500 million in the popular beach resort of Cancun, where 5,000 American tourists were evacuated.

Gilbert re-entered Mexican territory late on Friday at the small fishing village of La Pesca, and not as previously expected at the Texan border town of Brownsville. The hurricane then moved inland, losing force until it was downgraded to a tropical depression as it hit Monterrey.

In its broad sweep across the Caribbean, Gilbert left about 65 dead and caused vast damage to homes and property. Residents along the Gulf coast of the U.S. were spared from the full, killer force of Gilbert. But two persons died in San Antonio, Texas as a result of high winds and tornadoes that whipped the southern part of the country on Friday and Saturday.

More floods hit battered Bangladesh

DHAKA (AP) – Monsoon-swollen rivers from neighbouring India have triggered more floods in parts of Bangladesh, where more than 1,500 have already died, officials said yesterday.

A police officer in Sherpur, north of Dhaka, said water from rivers flowing from the eastern Indian state of Assam had flooded many areas, including vital farmland. "Vast areas from where flood-water had receded earlier were inundated and rice crops planted only two days back had gone under water," reported the independent English-language daily *The New Nation*.

The floods, which began on August 27, are considered the worst in Bangladesh history. At the height of the flooding, 53 of the country's administrative districts were under water.

Despite glasnost

Protesters face labour camp under Soviet decree

MOSCOW (Reuter) – The Soviet authorities, in a new hardline decree, have made demonstrating punishable by heavy fines and the organizers liable to labour camp terms.

The unpublicized decree, adopted on July 29 but circulated only yesterday, is the latest in a series of measures aimed at curbing public displays of dissent. The crackdown appears at odds with the Kremlin's glasnost drive.

Under the decree, people attending unauthorized demonstrations or meetings face fines of up to 300 roubles ($500) – one-and-a-half times the monthly wage – or arrest for up to 15 days in "exceptional cases." A second offence in the space of one year is punishable by a fine of up to 1,000 roubles, "corrective" (forced) labour for up to two months or arrest for 15 days.

Organizers of demonstrations who are arrested a second time face up to six months in prison or labour camp, corrective labour for up to a year or a 2,000-rouble fine.

Punishment in all cases will be meted out by a judge who must rule within three days of the offence.

The decree was adopted by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian federation, the top state body of the largest Soviet republic. The legal code of the Russian federation is used as a standard for the whole country.

A decree adopted the previous day, which was immediately published in Soviet newspapers, banned all demonstrations not registered 10 days in advance and approved by the authorities.

Since the July 28 measure took effect, new police units have moved in on demonstrations in Moscow, arresting participants and, in some cases, passersby.

Soviet journalists have complained of being roughed up by the special units, notably during an August 21 demonstration marking the 20th anniversary of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia, when about 100 people were detained.

Two members of the Democratic Union, a group established this year to challenge the Communist Party's political monopoly, were sentenced to 15 days in jail on August 22.

The July 28 decree has sparked loud protest in progressive Soviet publications such as the weekly *Moscow News*, which has criticized the curbs as out of step with glasnost.

The July decree on punishments, which appeared in a small circulation bulletin, has not been published in the mass media, although its terms are apparently already being applied. Similarly, the mass media have made no mention of another July 28 decree which came to light late last month. It empowers Interior Ministry troops to suppress demonstrations, enter homes without a warrant and intervene to halt strikes.

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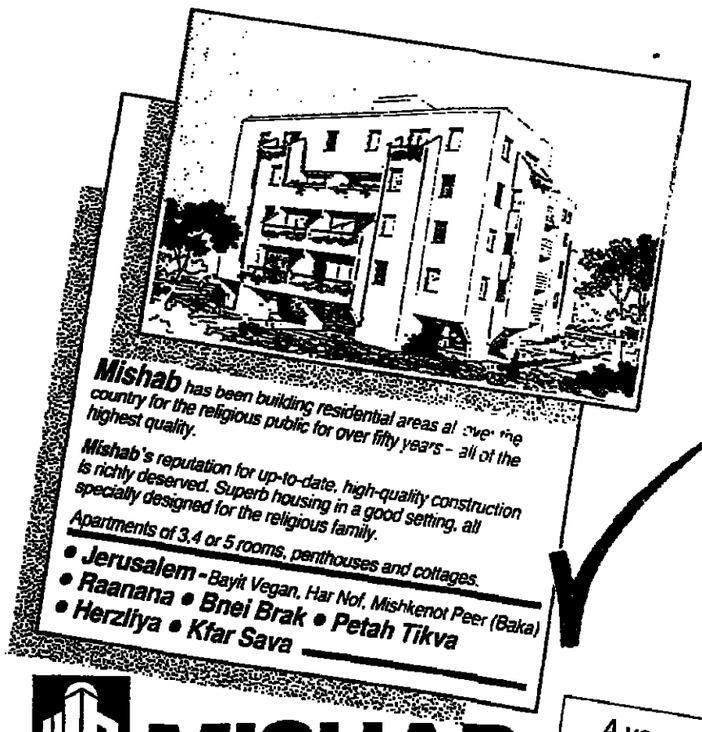

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A little matter of poison gas

SO ghastly were the effects of poison gas on the battlefields in World War I, that soon after the war had ended a Protocol was signed in Geneva banning it.

Except in the Nazi crematoria, to which it did not specifically apply, the ban was maintained through World War II. During the following four decades there were a few isolated cases around the world of resort to chemical warfare, notably by the Egyptians in Yemen in the early 1960's. But it was not until the Iraqis made it a part of their regular armoury in their war against Iran that poison gas was used as a routine means of warfare again.

When news of their massive reliance on deadly gas first began spreading, the rulers of Baghdad did not even bother to deny the allegations. Their defence was that war was a dirty business and hitting below the belt an accepted rule of the game. They also argued that Iran had been the first to use poison gas, forcing Iraq to retaliate in kind.

What are the facts ? That Iran initiated the use of poison gas in the war is rather doubtful. A UN medical team, invited by both of the warring parties, concluded early last month that the Iranians had indeed been guilty of gassing their enemy. But the team said that, unlike the Iranians, the Iraqis had been using chemical weapons on what it diplomatically termed "an intensive scale." The conclusion was reached without reference to the simultaneous Iraqi gassing of thousands of Kurdish villagers.

Urgent action by the UN, meaning primarily by the superpowers, to stop the rot and prop up the Geneva Protocol was plainly warranted, even if it meant alienating Iraq and its Arab friends. That no such action was forthcoming is, as President Chaim Herzog has observed, a devastating commentary on world morality. The inaction can only have encouraged President Saddam Hussein to believe that, with the fire in the Gulf at least momentarily extinguished, Iraq was free to work out the "final solution" of its Kurdish problem.

One way to do so was to forcibly transfer the rebellious tribesmen south, where they did not belong. The other, more decisive, way of inducing the Kurds to accept their servile position in Iraq was to wipe out, no matter how massively and brutally, a sufficient number of them. With poison gas, for example.

Since the war against the Kurds was to be prosecuted inside Iraqi territory, however, different publicity tactics were to be adopted. Charges by foreign nations of Iraq's genocidal use of chemicals on the Kurds would be flatly denied, no matter how definitive the evidence to the contrary might be. The very making of the charges would be denounced as unfriendly and unlawful meddling in Iraq's internal affairs. Suggestions for an objective on-the-spot UN investigation into the charges would be rejected as utterly baseless. Threats of economic sanctions by, say, the U.S. Senate would be brushed aside.

That, at any rate, is what has been happening during the past four weeks, as Iraq has been pressing with its war-to-the-finish on the Kurds.

What sustains Iraq, so far, is the backing of the other Arab states. Together with Iraq, they have taken Baghdad's argument a step further. Western criticism of the use of gas on the Kurds is simply a Zionist plot. Israel, they claim, is the real culprit.

Such brutal indifference to the world-wide sensitivity on the use of poision gas is astounding. It is difficult to conceive of any other bloc of nations that would dare exhibit such an inhuman face. Today it is the hapless Kurds who must pay the price. But inevitably such inhumanity will exact its toll on the victimizers themselves.

PALESTINE POST

50 YEARS AGO

The rumours that the report of Sir John Woodhead and his colleagues demarcating Arab and Jewish territory in Palestine will not be presented much on this side of Christmas, are likely to be confirmed, writes a London correspondent.

In fact, it may be that the report will prove unnecesary for to the rumours of delay are now added others which indicate a recognition that the easy-going findings of the Peel Commission, which proffered a Solomon's judgement on the possession of Palestine, and to which the Woodhead commission was the sequel, are already out of date.

Sir John Woodhead is a typical Indian Civil Servant who, with the little additional Service luck necessary, might have been a permanent Indian governor instead of, as it was, a temporary one for a few months. Bengal was his Province, where communal strife is as active and as prevalent as anywhere, so that he went out to Palestine with an apt knowledge of the conditions and atmosphere he was likely to find there. If his report be stillborn, he will be in no way disappointed.

The gloomiest rumours are current regarding the British Government's intentions in relation to the immediate future of Palestine. To state the matter in a nutshell, the impression is that the British Government will take no measures implying any substantial modification of the present regime in Palestine, or of the present restrictions on Jewish immigration into the Holy Land, for a period variously estimated at from one to three years.

This, primarily, in deference to Signor Mussolini's vigorously expressed objections; and, more still, to the pressure exerted on London by the Arab rulers as well as the leading Arab agitators. At the most, the British Administration, and, in particular, the police force in Palestine, will be reinforced by recruits from Great Britain.

THE JERUSALEM POST

30 YEARS AGO

M. Jacques Soustelle, the French Minister of Information and right-hand man of General de Gaulle, has announced in Paris that he will fly to Algeria today.

He narrowly escaped death early this week when five Algerian terrorists ambushed his car in the centre of Paris.

M. Soustelle is to inaugurate the new studios of Radio-Television Francaise in Algiers and make a televised broadcast address. On Saturday, he will visit Colomb Bechar in the Sahara, where France has a missile base, and is due to return to Paris via Oran.

Premier de Gaulle on Thursday held a Cabinet meeting to approve new police measures against the current wave of Algerian terrorism in Metropolitan France.

Earlier, in a pre-dawn swoop, Paris police arrested 150 suspected rebel agents.

In Cairo, the F.L.N. leader Ferhat Abbas said on Thursday that a formal announcement would be made today on the setting up of a "free Algerian government."

His statement followed a report in the Egyptian newspaper "Al Sha'ab" that the government would be established on Friday with Abbas as Prime Minister.

It is expected to operate from one of the neighbouring Arab states until it is ready to set up headquarters inside Algeria. The paper added that in addition to Abbas, the cabinet would include Ben Bella and three other F.L.N. leaders detained by the French.

In Tunis, an F.L.N. spokesman claimed that more than 30 nations, including the Communist countries, Arab states and India, were ready to recognize the new government.

READERS' LETTERS

BLACK HEBREWS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – I refer to the article "Black anti-Semitism in Chicago" by Abe Foxman (August 31), in which mention is made of "a group of Chicago's Black Hebrews" in connection with the charge that Israel and South Africa co-developed the Aids virus as a weapon against Blacks.

There are perhaps tens of thousands of "Black Hebrew Israelite/Jew" communities and congregations across America. Of course, it is obviously easy to identify "a group of Chicago's Black Hebrews" with those of us now dwelling in Dimona. As a matter of public record, we hereby state that we were not responsible for the assertion, nor do we subscribe to such a claim.

YADDAH BAHT ISRAEL
Community Representative
The Hebrew Israelite Community
Dimona.

HEADLINES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – August 30 was another unpleasant day in the territories. Seven people were wounded, five Arabs and two Jews. *The Post*'s headline on August 31 was: "5 Palestinians hurt in strike clashes." The subhead: "Deportees' lawyers harassed by settlers." Only in the third paragraph of the article do we read that a Jewish driver was wounded by a rock and that the ambulance taking him away was stoned. Only in the fourth paragraph do we read that a second Jewish driver was wounded by stones.

I admire *The Post*'s dedication to completeness, but speaking for those readers who do not necessarily get past the few sentences of every article, I would like to see that dedication more obviously applied.

MARK LEVINSON
Herzliya.

RECOGNITION FOR MDA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – Now that the ICRC has confessed its wartime sins of doing nothing to save European Jewry from extermination by the Nazis, there could be no better way to emphasise the sincerity of their regrets and the wish to make amends than to accord official recognition to the Magen David Adom. This recognition has been withheld for more than five decades on the basis that any increase in the number of existing emblems was likely to cause confusion in time of armed conflict.

Of the four original emblems, i.e. the Red Cross, the Red Crescent, the Red Sun and the Red Lion, the latter two (which in the days of the Shah represented the Iranian first aid society) became obsolete when the Ayatollah Khomeini opted for the Red Crescent in their place several years ago.

Adding the Red Shield of David to the now remaining two emblems would, in the circumstances, make a total of three compared with the original four. The reason persistently quoted for withholding recognition having thus been removed, it is not at all clear why the matter has not already been dealt with.

In the absence of any plausible explanation we can only assume that the ICRC's present-day attitude towards the Israeli first aid society goes back to the same root cause as the wartime inertia in the face of the Holocaust: good old-fashioned anti-Semitism.

RUTH WILLERS
Wembley Park, Middlesex.

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Between Budapest and Jerusalem

Raphael Vago

"I WAS RECEIVED by the prime minister...he told me that while serving as deputy prime minister in the previous government he heard about the achievements of Israel...My contacts with people from the Hungarian Foreign Ministry and now with the prime minister convinced me that there is a way to find understanding for Israel's affairs among high ranking Communists."

These words are not those of a senior Israeli official from the latest round of contacts between Hungary and Israel, but were written by the Israeli ambassador to Hungary, Katriel Katz, following his meeting with then prime minister Imre Nagy in June 1954. It is doubtful whether Nagy's positive remarks were quoted in the recent talks in Budapest between Prime Minister Shamir and Hungarian Premier and Party Leader Karoly Grosz.

Nagy was executed by the Kadar leadership in 1958 and remains associated with a brief period of hope in Hungarian-Israeli relations during the period of the New Course, following Stalin's death. Today, Nagy's spirit is haunting the Hungarian regime more than at any time since his execution. Following Kadar's removal from power, and on the 30th anniversary of Nagy's execution, mass protests were held in Hungary demanding his rehabilitation. Grosz reportedly said during his visit in July to the U.S. that his government would allow the remains of Nagy to be reburied, from its present unmarked grave, should his family request it.

TODAY HUNGARY, to a large extent along with Poland, is at the forefront of the East European bloc's new policy towards Israel. Following the opening of the interest sections of both states, several "firsts" were achieved by Hungary in its relations with Israel. Istvan Szabo, member of the Hungarian Politburo in charge of agriculture and cooperatives, visited Israel in July and met with Prime Minister Shamir and Foreign Minister Peres, and this month the Hungarian Minister for Religious Affairs held talks for five days in Israel, the first visit by a cabinet minister from those states which broke off diplomatic relations with Israel in 1967.

Likewise, Shamir's visit to Hungary and the surprise visit of Peres in May were important milestones on the road to normalization between Budapest and Jerusalem. Observers of Soviet and East European affairs in Israel have no doubts that once conditions are ripe, and the green light blinking from Moscow, Hungary and Poland will be likely candidates for expanding relations with Israel.

In fact, for years, including immediately after the Camp David agreements vehemently condemned by Moscow, Hungary showed a more relaxed attitude towards Israel, within, of course, the known parameters. Israel was given far milder treatment by the Hungarian media, than by East Germany or Czechoslovakia, and there were never the vitriolic, anti-Zionist or anti-Semitic outbursts that there were in the Soviet Union. Israel was condemned for its policies, and whenever Hungarian leaders conferred with Gaddafi, the need to struggle against "Zionist expansion" was noted, but in a less convincing tone than in some of the other East European states.

For years the Israeli political scene has been presented in a more realistic way, exposing the Hungarian reader to differing political opinions in Israel such as Peace Now and Gush Emunim.

Israeli visitors, associated with left-wing political groups have visited Hungary and their views have been given a public hearing. During MK Chaika Grossman's visit in 1979 at the invitation of the Hungarian Peace Council, the Hungarian media carried her assessment that the Camp David accords could serve as an "intermediate stage to a comprehensive peace in the area," – this at a time when all the area's states, except Romania, unequivocally rejected the accords.

Trade between both states has also taken an upward swing and in 1983 unconfirmed reports were published in Israel on a visit of the president of the Hungarian National Bank to Israel. Israeli tourists discovered Hungary, even before before the political contacts were expanded.

JEWISH TOPICS have served as a most convenient vehicle for furthering ties between the two states. Since the Seventies, Hungary has started to examine its national past and Hungarian scholars have approached the subject of the Holocaust and the role of the Hungarian fascists in the extermination of 600,000 of its Jews with a far more open mind than their colleagues from the other bloc states. Academic contacts on this subject have become almost routine in recent years.

For years Hungary has been pursuing a liberal policy towards its largely assimilated Jewish population. The Rabbinical Seminary in Budapest has become a centre of learning for the remnants of East European Jewry, even serving the Soviet Union – and usually with a lone student from the USSR. Jewish organizations from the West, including Israel, have had access to the Hungarian Jewish community for some years now, and the representatives of the Hungarian community have been participating with growing frequency in Jewish events abroad.

Some of the Hungarian regime's actions have clear political implications, such as the unveiling of the Wallenberg statue in Budapest – formal recognition not only of Wallenberg the hero, but also of the mystery surrounding his fate and the behaviour of the Soviet authorities on the issue.

Hungary's policy toward Israel should be seen in the wider context of Hungarian foreign policy. It is widely thought that from an East European perspective the "road to Washington goes through Jerusalem," and Peres's recent statement that Israel is promoting U.S. investments in Hungary apparently adds weight to the East European perception of what Israel, through world Jewry, can achieve.

Actually, for years Hungary has been pursuing a more active foreign policy, which, while not departing from the Soviet line, emphasises the interests of Hungary, which being a small country is interested in the further expansion of ties between East and West. Hungary recently signed an agreement with the EEC, the first of its kind among the East European states, and Karoly Grosz was the first East European leader to be received in the White House since Ceaucescu's visit in 1978. During Grosz's talks in the U.S., Hungary's improved relations with Israel and the Jewish world did not go unnoticed both by the U.S. politicians with whom Grosz held talks, and the media.

With its own grave economic problems and debts, Hungary is keen not only for money and investments, but as Grosz emphasized in the U.S., also for innovative ideas for economic development, yet another area in which cooperation with Israel is seen as beneficial from a Hungarian point of view.

IN MARKED contrast to the situation some 25-30 years ago, Hungary does not have an acute image problem abroad. On the contrary, the post-Kadar leadership with its pragmatic programme for furthering economic and political reforms, has received positive coverage in the Western media. Likewise, on the issues of human rights, Hungary's present campaign against Romania's policies towards the Hungarian minority has been sympathetically received abroad. On the whole Hungary is interested in preserving this image, only occasionally overshadowed by some unpleasant affairs, such as the latest Nato spy scandal in West Germany in which Hungary was involved.

Hungary's ties with the Arab states are likely to be affected by the expansion of ties with Israel, but only to a certain degree. Hungary, like the other bloc states including the Soviet Union, is signalling the Arab states that the rules of the game are changing and that they are inching towards the resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel. It remains to be seen whether relations with Israel will affect the ties Hungary has developed with Arab states.

Interestingly, Hungary has not only developed ties with those elements in the Arab world that were clients of the Soviet Union, but also with the moderate and conservative elements such as Kuwait and the Gulf states, in some cases preceding Soviet overtures. Hungary's ties with the PLO and its military ties both with the PLO and the Arab states may also be affected by the latest trend in Hungarian foreign policy.

Lately Hungary has tended to present the Israeli side of the Arab-Israel conflict and the Hungarian daily, *Magyar Nemzet*, published an interview with Peres in April in which he accused the PLO of terrorism. This was the first time that the Hungarian media had carried a lengthy presentation of Israeli views by and Israeli leaders – even though it was soon counterbalanced by presentations of the PLO side.

How does the Hungarian public react both to the "Jewish revival" in Hungary and the renewed presence of Israeli diplomats and the influx of Israeli tourists? Without generalizing, it seems that on the whole the public welcomes the trend to normalization with Israel, and not only because of the economic benefits of tourism. There is a general interest in the fate of Israel and the history of the Jewish people; the numerous publications on aspects of the Holocaust and the Hungarian role in it are an indication of this trend.

The revival of the Jewish past is often rather artificial. A collection of Jewish jokes was published recently in Hungary, most of them from a genre at least 20 or even 60 years out of date, including jokes about Israel and Jewish-Arab relations.

Over the past two years the official silence on anti-Semitism has been broken and there have been reports on anti-Semitic incidents and attitudes among the younger generation. Last May seven young Hungarians were tried for "establishing a fascist party and displaying fascist behaviour." Latent anti-Semitic feelings were reported among members of a generation that were not sure that they had ever seen a Jew.

Shamir's visit came at a time when both economic and political ties are expanding. The interest sections of both states in Budapest and Tel Aviv are very active and upgrading of the ties featured in Shamir's Budapest talks.

After more than 21 years, the Hungarians appear to have acknowledged that it was a mistake to break off relations in 1967. And making up does not appear to be as hard to accomplish as might have been supposed, especially as both sides have an interest in the process.

The writer teaches modern East European history at Tel Aviv University and is a senior researcher at the Russian and East European Research Centre. He is the author of a forthcoming book on the Hungarian minority in Eastern bloc states.

Who's afraid of affirmative action?

Carmel Shalev

ON THURSDAY, September 1, 1988, State Attorney Yona Blattman handed in his resignation to Justice Minister Avraham Sharir. Blattman is a 30-year veteran in the Ministry of Justice. Most recently he appeared before the Israeli audience as the chief prosecutor in the Demjanjuk case, but he had many previous years of impressive court experience. He is an astute, thorough lawyer with a developed public consciousness of law and ethics, a civil servant of the kind that has given the professional staff of the ministry its high reputation.

With his resignation, sources at the Justice Ministry announced that Deputy State Attorney Dorit Beinish would become acting state attorney (*The Jerusalem Post*, Sept. 2). Beinish, too, has an impressive record. She seemed to be the obvious candidate. But those in charge of the appointment apparently thought otherwise. On Sept. 7 the employees of the Justice Ministry made a public statement calling for a "material" (i.e. merit) appointment.

This call comes against the background of a previous appointment – that of the attorney general. Last year, Yitzhak Zamir resigned from that position and the current attorney general, Yosef Harish, was appointed in his stead. Harish was an outsider, with no outstanding qualifications to recommend him for the job. He was a political appointee. Zamir had come under heavy criticism for his "liberal" views several times in the course of his office, and Harish could be trusted to "behave himself." But the appointment had an extremely demoralizing effect on the professional staff of the ministry.

THE CURRENT attempt to sidestep the appointment of Beinish as state attorney is one further step in the politicization of the Ministry of Justice and what it stands for – the rule of law. The state attorney is head of the litigation department in the ministry. Until now it has been held by persons who have dedicated their professional lives to a public career without much material reward, climbing the rungs of the ladder from the bottom while gaining the court experience that counts. Aside from an ethic of labour relations in the public sector, that generally prefers an insider appointee to an outsider, there is also a serious aspect of professionalism to the matter.

But beyond this, there seems to be another less evident political issue at hand, because Dorit Beinish is not only an exceptional lawyer but also a woman, and this matter provides a classic case for affirmative action.

The general attitude towards women's social status in the Israel of the '80s is that it is not a problem. While feminism in the Western world has become a social philosophy that attempts to grapple with the mind-boggling dimensions of women's universal situation as an under-class, here in Israel "feminism" is still a dirty word.

It evokes an anachronistic prejudice against women who supposedly burn bras and refuse to shave hairy legs. Women's status does not have any priority on the national agenda, dominated as it is by the imperatives of war. Nor is it considered at all to be a social problem.

Women themselves, to the extent that they are at all aware of any kind of inequality, dissociate themselves from their social context with an individualistic creed that finds a solution to any predicament in private relations *beino leveinah* (between him and her).

YET EVEN THOUGH women constitute over 50 per cent of the country's population (and 40 per cent of the Jewish work force), they are barely noticeable in positions of power. A 1980 survey showed that less than one per cent of those holding managerial positions in the private sector, and only six per cent of those holding appointments on the five highest scales in the public sector, were women.

There is only one woman among the 25 members of the Cabinet, and only one among the 12 justices of the Supreme Court (after the retirement of Deputy President Miriam Ben Porath). There are only 10 women among the 120 members of the Knesset, and the first woman Herut candidate on the Likud's list for the upcoming elections is placed 44th. Even the Citizens Rights Movement opposed any form of affirmative action for women in compiling its list.

But, given the statistics, there doesn't appear to be much equal opportunity for women in Israeli society today. And when we leave the abstract numbers aside, there aren't too many female role models around for our children to emulate. The male warrior steals the limelight with every TV interview of this or that Tat-Aluf (Res.).

This past year, two issues concerning women's equal participation in running the country came before the High Court of Justice, both involving the religious establishment (the same system that by law governs the area of *beino leveinah* private relations). In the case of Lea Shakdiel the religious establishment exerted enormous political pressure against her appointment to the Yeroham Religious Council as representative of the Labour Party faction on the local Town Council.

The court ruled that her exclusion was unlawful discrimination. The local rabbi, supported by a ministerial committee, had claimed that Shakdiel's membership would inhibit the proper functioning of the religious council (in other words, that he would not cooperate with it), and that she did not properly represent its "consumer public." The council's functions include, among other things, marriage registration, supervision of ritual baths and food (*kashrut*), as well as burial. Women naturally constitute over 50 per cent of the consumers of these services.

THE SECOND CASE involved the exclusion of women from participating, as representatives of the Tel Aviv municipal council, in the electoral assembly for the city's chief rabbi. There, too, ostensibly, the problem was that the Chief Rabbinate would not cooperate with a city rabbi elected by a body that included women. The High Court of Justice reminded us that equality is a fundamental principle of Israeli democracy and human nature, and ruled that the exclusion of women as women from the electoral assembly was unlawful.

On this occasion, the court also issued its first judicial statement on affirmative action: "There is no obligation to appoint a woman to the electoral assembly. If there are no suitable women for the position, there is no duty to appoint a woman who is not suitable. The appointment of an unsuitable woman, just because she is a woman, would constitute an invalid consideration that contradicts the principle of equality. The appointment must be material (i.e. based on merit)."

Without specifying exactly in what hypothetical situation there would be no woman suitable to exercise a simple right to vote, the court also noted that there did not appear to have been any actual intention to discriminate against women in the concrete case before it. But, it said, "the question is not what motivated the decision; the question is what was the result of the decision."

The problem of women's inequality is precisely that it never seems to be motivated by any actual intention to prejudice them. In fact, it is not necessary ever to intend to do so. Because there is a longstanding tradition of women's inequality, all we need to do is sit back and let the tradition perpetuate itself.

If we don't interfere, it will do so "naturally." Then the few token women who fought their way (like real men) to central positions of social decision-making will be just that, tokens, while the rest of us remain in our "natural" places, most likely with the dirty diapers and dishes. Therefore, intention is needed precisely to break the tradition. Some form of positive action is required to correct the inequality.

THIS MEANS that if there *is* a suitable woman for a position, we should make an effort to put her in it. The appointment of a woman such as Dorit Beinish – just because she is a woman – who is unquestionably suitable for a position is not "reverse discrimination" and does not go against the fundamental democratic principle of equality.

Affirmative action is not reverse discrimination. It is a positive measure that attempts to correct a social injustice deeply embedded in the forces of tradition, without compromising anything "material." It is a gesture that gives a woman an opporuntityy to share in the responsibilities of running a society and to provide an example of competence in the areas of political, economic and social power from which she has been excluded by tradition.

If Dorit Beinish is not appointed (even if the decision is not motivated in any way by any discriminatory intent as such), the result is discriminatory simply because it perpetuates an unjust tradition without any good reason for doing so.

Dorit Beinish does not need any recommendations beyond her professional qualifications for the position of state attorney. She is as good as they come, male or female. But in addition to the exemplary individual character of this particular candidate – who happens to be female – if we contemplate the general situation of women as a group or class in Israeli society it becomes a matter of social policy to act affirmatively and fight for her appointment, just *because* she is a woman.

The writer is a Tel Aviv lawyer and author of the forthcoming book Selling Birth-Power: the Case for Surrogacy.

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WEEKLY REVIEW

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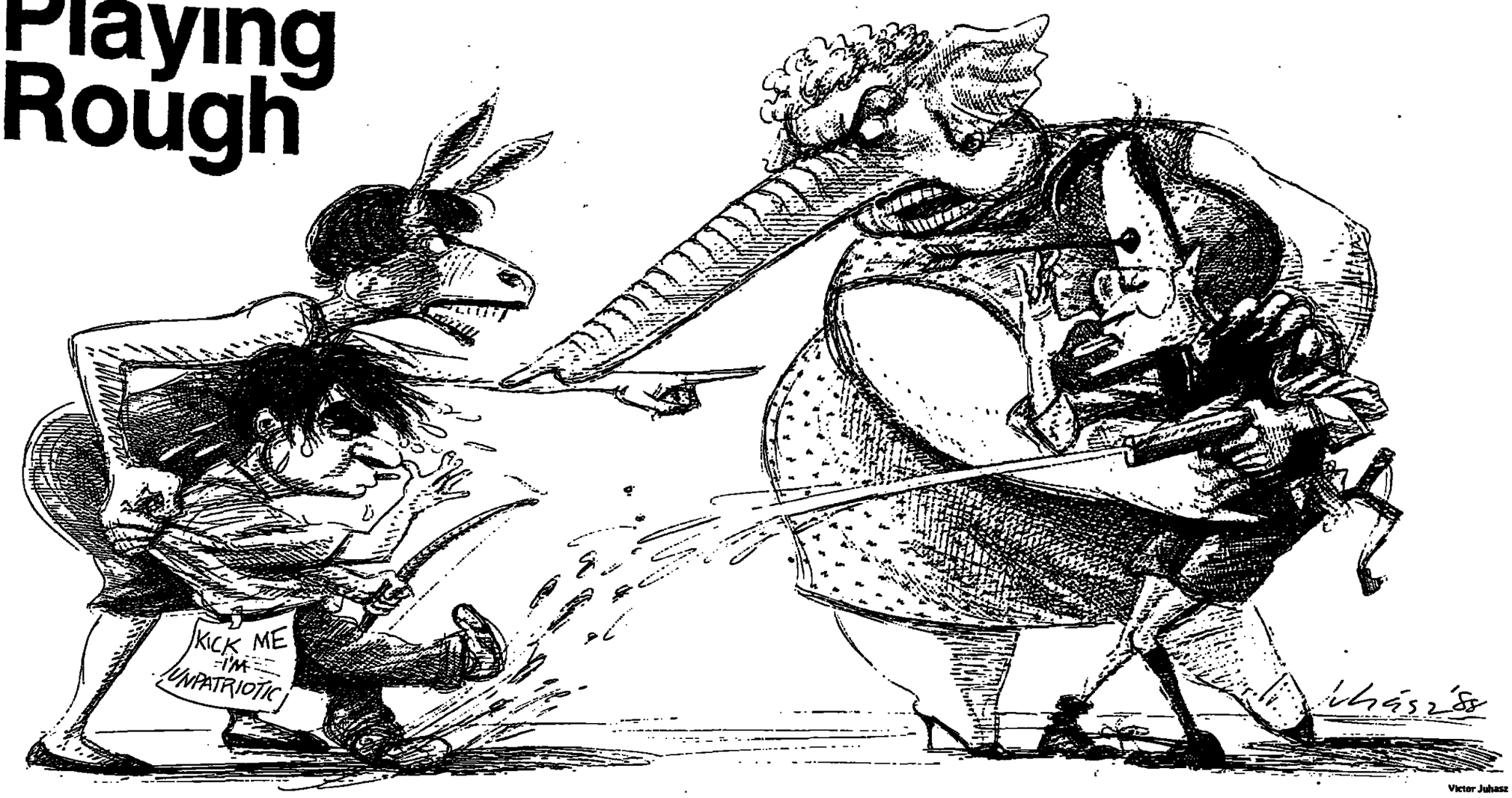
Playing Rough



Victor Juhasz

Campaign Takes a Turn Onto the Low Road

By R. W. APPLE Jr.

WEEKS before the political conventions, Republican strategists such as Frank J. Fahrenkopf Jr., the party chairman, and Lee Atwater, Vice President Bush's campaign manager, argued that Michael S. Dukakis was vulnerable to attack. The only question, a Republican official said in July, was "whether our guy will have the stomach for sticking it to the other guy when the moment comes."

Well, the moment has come, and Mr. Bush has not ducked. But his very combative zeal, so welcome to party professionals, has upset others. The first two weeks of the Presidential campaign, and especially Mr. Bush's part in it, seem trivial to some people, petty to others, not all of them Democrats.

A characteristic episode has been Mr. Bush's use of the Pledge of Allegiance, a 19th-century invention that the Vice President comes close to equating with the Founding Fathers. Mr. Bush suggests that Mr. Dukakis showed himself to be less than patriotic by his refusal to sign a bill mandating the daily recital of the pledge in the schools of Massachusetts; Mr. Dukakis says he acted as he did because the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court advised that the legislation was unconstitutional.

After several days of this, Warren E. Burger, the retired Chief Justice, who is a Republican, attacked what he called "the trivialization" of the campaign and described the argument as "a tempest in a saucer, not even a teapot."

But the Vice President pressed on, not only wrapping himself in the flag rhetorically but doing so in Findlay, Ohio ("Flag City, U.S.A." to its boosters) and planning a visit to a flag factory soon.

To the surprise of many of his friends, Mr. Bush has also developed a new fondness for the sarcastic one-liner, especially when he is trying to drive home his argument that Mr. Dukakis is naïve on defense policy. Mr. Dukakis thinks that a naval exercise is something on a Jane Fonda exercise tape, he suggested two weeks ago, in a masterly use of the subliminal, not only suggesting ignorance on Mr. Dukakis's part but linking him with the antiwar actress. The Democrat cannot fool the Russians or the American people by riding around in a tank for 10 minutes after "knocking America's defense for 10 years," Mr. Bush added last week.

The Vice President heatedly denies that any of this is meant to make Mr. Dukakis sound less patriotic than he, but politicians of both parties discount his denials; they know political code when they see it, and pledge plus flag plus strong defense equals patriotism is easy. Less clear are other instances — offensive to some people, perfectly acceptable to others.

Is it racism, as the Democrats contend, when a fund-raising letter signed by Representative Guy Vander Jagt, a Michigan Republican, contains the phrase, "If the thought of Michael Dukakis or Jesse Jackson in the Oval Office scares you . . ."? Is it McCarthyism, as Mr. Dukakis asserts, or an implication of "un-Americanism," to use the phrase "card-carrying member of the A.C.L.U.," with its echoes of the 1950's, as Mr. Bush has done?

Or is it just good old American politics?

Every voter will supply his or her own answer, but there is no question that there is a different tone this time than in 1980 and 1984. Ronald Reagan ran campaigns based on gaining the people's confidence, while Mr. Bush is evidently trying to destroy any confidence that people might have in Governor Dukakis. A parallel was the Democratic assault on Senator Barry Goldwater in 1964, which suggested that his policies could lead to war.

The negative tone of the campaign has been dragged down another notch by hints of anti-Semitism, or at least insensitivity to the appearance of anti-Semitism. Not only did some members of Mr. Bush's campaign, who may not have been known to the Vice President, have links to fascist groups or anti-Semitic involvements, but it was disclosed that his close friend and personal representative at the Republican National Committee, Frederick V. Malek, as Nixon aide, had once, when instructed to, counted Jewish officials in a Federal agency whom President Nixon suspected of sabotaging his Administration. Mr. Malek resigned from the Bush campaign last week after stories in the press about his action in 1971.

As for Mr. Dukakis, the Democratic nominee is not above the one-liner himself. In answer to a question about whether President Reagan and Mr. Bush are answerable for the Administration's ethical problems, he replied, "A fish rots from the head first; it starts at the top." Dukakis strategists later conceded that this comment may have been a mistake, because the target included President Reagan as well as Mr. Bush and because it was more personal than substantive. Mr. Dukakis also emphasizes the moneyed upbringing of the Republican ticket.

Getting off the Defensive

But the Massachusetts Governor has found it hard to get off the defensive, even playing Mr. Bush's game, at least part of the time. One substantive speech last week, on military policy, showed a clear shift of tone and emphasis, but that had to be viewed alongside his continued scrambling to challenge the portrait painted of him by the Vice President.

Did Mr. Bush accuse him of being soft on law and order? A visit to the Los Angeles police academy provided television pictures of Mr. Dukakis with dozens of men in blue. Was he accused of lacking savvy on defense issues? The ride at the tank factory was the answer to that.

In some ways, this year's campaign is coming to resemble that of 1948, when Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, the Republican nominee, was convinced that 16 years of Democratic rule assured him of victory if he made no mistakes. He ran a low-key campaign and lost, while Harry S. Truman blazed away at him and his party as "do-nothing, good-for-nothing" right-wingers.

Mr. Bush is also trying to extend his party's hold, against the cyclical odds; with the exception of Jimmy Carter's four years in office, from 1977 to 1981, Republican Presidents have been in office for the last 20 years.

The Solution Is at Hand, the Polluter Untouchable

Radon Alert: The E.P.A. Goes After The Carcinogen That Nature Made

By PHILIP SHABECOFF

WASHINGTON

WE have met yet another environmental enemy, the Government warned last week, but, for once, he is not us.

The Public Health Service and the Environmental Protection Agency warned last week that radon gas, which can cause lung cancer over long periods of exposure, is one of the nation's most serious health threats. The Federal agencies urged that most householders conduct tests for radon, and if levels of the naturally occurring radioactive gas were found to be high, that steps be taken to reduce the contamination.

Environmentalists and others who have monitored the Reagan Administration's slow and careful approach to environmental regulation over the past eight years were somewhat skeptical, even amused by the burst of energy and fanfare with which the E.P.A. and the Public Health Service called for action on the radon threat. This was a perfect environmental problem for the Administration, they said. It does not have to impose new regulations on industry because industry has nothing to do with the problem. It does not have to spend tax dollars on cleaning up pollution because the the pollution is everywhere and cannot be cleaned up. All it has to do is tell the American public to take care of itself.

Among those who suggested the Government was making a bit too much of the radon threat was Edith Efron, author of a book called "The Apocalyptics," which criticized environmentalists and others for raising what she considered undue alarm about cancer caused by industry. The radon alarm, she suggested, is an example of how a conservative Administration has put the responsibility for radon-related cancer on the individual.

"The liberals blamed all cancer on industry and said that the system is doing you in, but the conservatives blame you for not taking care of yourself," Ms. Efron said.

She added that while radon has been proved to be a threat to health, "It is loony to be telling everybody to rush around and do their own testing and frightening them without their having any real knowledge." But officials insist

Continued on page 4

The New York Times/Don Miller

Analyzing air sample for radon gas contamination at a home in Gladwyne, Pa.

Detecting the Danger

Question. What is radon and how does it get into houses?

Answer. Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that is created by the decay of radium in the soil and rocks

When the odorless, colorless gas decays, it breaks down into small particles that adhere to dust and smoke and can be breathed into the lungs. Outdoors, radon gas dissipates and is not much of a threat Indoors, particularly in newer houses that are airtight to conserve energy, the radon can accumulate to levels where it can cause lung cancer

Q. How extensive is the problem?

A. The Environmental Protection Agency says that about eight million homes nationwide have radon concentrations at or above the level at which the Government recommends countermeasures, although the estimate could be revised upward in light of new survey results.

Q. How great is the health threat?

A. The Government says that radon is implicated in about 20,000 lung cancer deaths each year. Assistant Surgeon General Vernon J. Houk said that radon was the second-leading cause of lung cancer after smoking, and he warned that smoking greatly increases the risks of radon exposure

Q. What homes should be inspected? What does it cost?

A. Dr. Houk and Lee M. Thomas, the Administrator of the E P A , said that all detached and row homes and all apartments from the second floor down should be tested for radon. It is easily detected by a simple charcoal canister test that costs about $10 The problem of too much radon can be remedied by modest remodeling, such as improving ventilation and sealing cracks in foundations through which the gas can seep E P.A. experts who have been involved in such remodeling say the job can be done in most houses for between $500 and $2,000

The trade imbalance

Why the Asians gave in — and why they still prevail

The World

Mexico Divided

Salinas Steps Up With Resolve And Insecurity

By LARRY ROHTER

MEXICO CITY

AFTER a two-month political battle that included violent confrontations in Congress and demonstrations that brought hundreds of thousands of protesters into the streets, Carlos Salinas de Gortari was officially certified as Mexico's President-elect last weekend, assuring his inauguration on Dec. 1. What comes next will only be more difficult.

Mr. Salinas is under pressure to do something — anything — dramatic in his first days in office, but has less room to maneuver, both politically and economically, than his predecessors. "Don't expect Roosevelt's 100 Days," one of his advisers said recently.

The transformation of Mexico that has taken place in the last two months as a result of the July 6 election raises questions about how effective and creative a leader Mr. Salinas can hope to be.

It is not just that he obtained barely 50 percent of the officially tabulated vote, the weakest performance by any winning candidate since his Institutional Revolutionary Party, known as the PRI, first came to power in 1929. His predicament is compounded by divisions within his own party and a newly strengthened opposition that is likely to dwell on allegations of widespread voting fraud.

After the rough and tumble of the post-election period, however, Mr. Salinas seems to be in a mood for conciliation, as he demonstrated in a speech last week to a multiparty congressional delegation sent to congratulate him on his victory.

Mentioning by name for the first time his two principal rivals, Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas of the left-of-center National Democratic Front and Manuel Clouthier of the right-of-center National Action Party, Mr. Salinas offered "harmony and dialogue" to the opposition. He then suggested topics for discussion, among them electoral reform, the foreign debt and widespread poverty.

The Mexican economy is in its sixth year of crisis, and the President-elect's advisers believe that high inflation and unemployment and negative growth, even more than six decades of one-party rule, were the principal reasons for the record vote against the PRI. Only by halting that slide, they say, can Mr. Salinas build the constituency for the political changes that he has promised.

Mr. Salinas is hamstrung, however, by constraints in the "Economic Solidarity Pact," an agreement signed 10 months ago by the Government, labor and the private sector to establish a freeze on prices, wages and the exchange rate.

The pact has brought inflation down to less than 1 percent a month compared with 15.5 percent in January. Most independent economists believe that it will be difficult for Mr. Salinas, a former Minister of Budget and Planning, to get the economy going again without starting another surge of the inflation that has eroded the purchasing power of the average Mexican by more than half since the decade began.

Some sort of accommodation with those who are owed Mexico's $103 billion foreign debt would be equally helpful. While encouraging signals have come from both the Democratic and Republican camps in the United States, any new deal would take time.

Some diplomats here interpreted Mr. Salinas' call to the opposition to help formulate a position on the debt as a gesture aimed less at Mexican voters than at creditors in New York, London and Tokyo. But any substantial reduction in the $9 billion Mexico now pays in interest and debt servicing annually would constitute a victory that Mr. Salinas could happily exploit at home.

Since the election, the 40-year-old Mr. Salinas has kept a low profile, a state of affairs that is likely to end. Between now and his inauguration he must name a cabinet, the composition of which will say much about the forces within the PRI. Should a tough politician such as Fernando Gutiérrez Barrios, the governor of Veracruz, be named to the important post of Minister of the Interior, it will be read as a sign of Mr. Salinas' own debility.

Mr. Salinas is not likely to get much breathing space on the electoral front either. Municipal elections in Veracruz next month will be followed by gubernatorial elections in the states of Tabasco, which is rich in oil, and Jalisco, which contains Guadalajara, Mexico's second-largest city. There is also a mayoral race in Monterrey, the country's depressed industrial center. In each case, the PRI must not only rapidly put its own house in order but also face candidates who hope to take advantage of the momentum generated by the opposition's performance in July.

In nearly 60 years, no PRI candidate for governor has ever lost an election. That monopoly is almost certain to be broken in the next six years, though Mr. Salinas would like to be able to choose when and where and to have the time to prepare the party for that inevitability.

He has already moved to whip the party into more competitive shape by appointing Manuel Camacho Solís, his friend since college days and a man with sure political instincts and a reputation as a talented negotiator, to be secretary-general of the party. But much more remains to be done. "This is going to be a long and difficult struggle," said an official close to Mr. Salinas. "We will make progress, but gradually, not overnight."

Associated Press

In Mexico's Chamber of Deputies, opponents of Carlos Salinas de Gortari challenging his ratification as President-elect.

Latest Case: The Vincennes

Lessons the Military Learns, With a Sense of Urgency

Culver Pictures/Painting by A. C. Redwood

Magnum/Eli Reed

Magnum/Donald McCullin

Learning from past mistakes: Confederate charge at Gettysburg in 1863, where Robert E. Lee blundered (top); 241 marines died in a truck bombing in Beirut in 1983 (above); a soldier in Vietnam.

By RICHARD HALLORAN

WASHINGTON

EARLIER this month the Navy began installing additional radios on ships in the Persian Gulf to enable them to monitor more civilian transmissions in the region. Only one of those radios was on board the American cruiser Vincennes on July 3, and it was not being used to monitor transmissions between an Iranian airliner and its control tower before the crew mistook the passenger plane for an F-14 fighter and shot it down, killing 290 people.

The radios are among the steps being taken in an effort to prevent another tragedy in the aftermath of an investigation of the Vincennes incident. Led by Rear Adm. William M. Fogarty, it determined that human error resulting from combat stress was among the main causes. In a report released last month the investigators urged the Navy to study the stress suffered by sailors in high-tech warships and to identify those who might not function well in tense moments. But they also said that if the Navy must operate in the presence of commercial aircraft, "we must train to that environment."

Learning from mistakes has been long ingrained in the military culture, perhaps more than in any other profession save medicine. The reason is simple: Mistakes by soldiers get people killed, and avoiding them can not only save lives but permit the accomplishment of dangerous missions.

Into the Mouths of Cannon

Since the turn of the century, the Army has taken student officers on tours of Civil War battlefields for tactical training, and it is a practice that continues today. Recently on the battlefield at Gettysburg, Jay Luvaas, a military historian from the Army War College in Carlisle, Pa., was pointing out where Robert E. Lee had blundered by sending Confederate soldiers across an open slope into the mouths of Union cannon.

"We're interested in the things that don't change," he said, particularly in the way soldiers react in battle. No modern soldier, knowing of Lee's mistake, would charge across an open field today.

Col. Harry G. Summers Jr., an infantryman, was among the early students of the lessons of Vietnam. In 1982 he published "On Strategy: A Critical Analysis of the Vietnam War," in which he compared American actions with the principles of war expounded by Clausewitz, the 19th-century Prussian military strategist. Colonel Summers concluded that American tactics were good but strategy was flawed.

Even mistakes in training are assessed. The Center for Army Lessons Learned, or Call, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., compared tank battles in World War II with training exercises today and found that too many battalion commanders were being killed, for real or in simulated combat, because instead of directing their forces they became involved in the fighting.

At Fort Bragg, N.C., the Institute for Military Assistance has a library stocked with intelligence reports and treatises on guerrilla warfare, ranging from studies of the French Maquis in World War II to analyses of Ho Chi Minh's Vietminh. The documents are examined for mistakes that could be turned to advantage in conducting a counterinsurgency.

Accidents are almost always sources of lessons learned. After the nuclear powered submarine Thresher sank 250 miles east of Cape Cod in 1963, killing the 129 officers, sailors and Navy and civilian specialists, a Navy investigation concluded that failures in valves had led to uncontrolled flooding. "Out of that flowed fundamental changes in the way we do business," Vice Adm. Bruce DeMars, the Navy's chief submarine expert, said in an interview last spring.

An inquiry into the 1987 attack in the Persian Gulf on the American frigate Stark by an Iraqi jet's missiles, killing 37 sailors, found that the ship had been hit because her captain assumed that an approaching Iraqi plane was not hostile.

But the crew of the frigate Stark did so many things right after their ship was hit that those lessons have been incorporated into training in damage control. The Navy also learned that infrared cameras, had they been on board, could have helped in fighting fire because they see through thick smoke. Such devices have since been placed aboard many ships.

An inquiry into the failed 1980 attempt to rescue American hostages in Iran criticized military planners for excessive secrecy that precluded a full-scale rehearsal. The report recommended formation of a new counter-terrorist unit; the Delta Force, based at Fort Bragg, N.C., has been set up.

A commission that investigated the 1983 car bombing that killed 241 marines, sailors and soldiers in Beirut found too many layers of command between Beirut and Washington. All but one was cut out to speed communications.

The invasion of Grenada in 1983 was considered a successful operation, but reports later found that the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force had communicated poorly. Corrections have been slow because each service seeks to protect its own way of operating.

Despite the lessons learned, blunders still occur, in part because people and technology change. And lessons learned from one mistake can lead to another. The inquiry into the downing of the Iranian airliner showed that when the decision to fire was made by Capt. Will C. Rogers 3d, commanding officer of the Vincennes, the Stark incident was very much on his mind.

Verbatim: Changes and Dues

'President Reagan has determined that the United Nations has reformed its operations to the point he can release the United States funding for that institution ... The U.N. is directly serving important long-term objectives of this Administration to end regional conflicts and advance peace and freedom around the world. The Presidential action makes it clear that the United States is prepared to meet its obligations in support of these peace-keeping efforts. We have seen in the last six months some important reforms in terms of the budget and hiring practices, and so forth, and so that has been a determining factor.'

Marlin Fitzwater
White House spokesman,
on President Reagan's decision last week to authorize the release of some overdue United States payments to the United Nations.

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A Visit From Secretary Verity

The Asians Have Given In And Still Prevailed on Trade

By DAVID E. SANGER

TOKYO

WHEN the Reagan Administration took office in 1981, its message to Asia was clear: It would no longer stand by idly while Japan and a handful of other fast-growing economies flooded the United States with low-priced products and blocked American goods from their own markets. One of the Administration's first international successes, in fact, was strong-arming Japan into imposing "voluntary" quotas on automobile exports.

Last week as Commerce Secretary C. William Verity swung through the region on what will likely prove to be the Administration's last major trade mission, the tone had changed drastically. With several prominent exceptions, Asia's markets — Japan's in particular — are "far, far more open today" than ever before, Mr. Verity said. He criticized his own country's corporate powers for failing to make sufficient efforts to market abroad, or to take advantage of a weak dollar that should make American goods cheaper here. In short, he sounded much like the Japanese.

The Administration's new attitude points up how everything and yet nothing has changed in America's relations with its Asian trading partners. Agreements have been reached on importing American beef and citrus, trading stock, practicing law, and selling semiconductors and supercomputers. Yet Americans here express amazement that the Asian economies have acceded to most of America's specific demands and have still emerged on top.

"The trade agreements and the weak dollar have proved to be a blessing in disguise," said Irving Ho, who runs Taiwan's national projects in computers and information technology. "They have forced all of us to learn how to respond more flexibly. We're stronger for it." How Asia made that transition may prove to be one of the most enduring economic mysteries of the 1980's. But from Tokyo's cash-rich boardrooms to Taiwan's hyperactive industrial parks, there seems to be a collective sigh of relief that the region's continued economic success, often at the expense of the United States, has virtually disappeared as an important political issue in this year's Presidential campaign.

The Lion's Share of Profits

One reason is the trade numbers, which last week showed that the United States' overall trade deficit has shrunk to its smallest in nearly four years. But the number is a bit deceptive. The huge deficit with Japan has actually widened a bit. One reason it refuses to close is that American consumers are hooked on some Japanese products, no matter what the price. Another is that Japan has turned several potentially disastrous agreements to its advantage.

Auto import quotas, which once seemed crippling to Nissan, Honda and Toyota, actually gave them a chance to move into the profitable market of luxury cars. The semiconductor accord, setting minimum prices for chips to stop Japanese dumping, actually stemmed huge losses for Japanese manufacturers and set them up to grab the lion's share of profits now that memory chips are in desperately short supply. And the specter of protectionism gave Japanese companies added incentive to build more plants in the United States, which has now offered some protection against changes in exchange rates.

Gamma-Liaison-Torm Boyd

Promoting American beef in Tokyo.

American companies have done better in Asia than ever before, but nowhere near as well as they should. One reason is that they have refused to take advantage of the weak dollar by cutting prices. Everything from I.B.M. mainframe computers to Gillette razor blades is still far more expensive in Japan than in the United States, and experts say the difference cannot be accounted for solely by shipping and the expense of operating abroad.

Some companies have refused to enter at all. After spending months negotiating an opening for American construction companies in the multibillion-dollar rebuilding of Japan's infrastructure, including the huge Kansai airport project near Osaka, the Commerce Department was embarrassed to find that few bid for the work. "You better move faster, because the Koreans are moving in," a Japanese official told Mr. Verity. He could only agree.

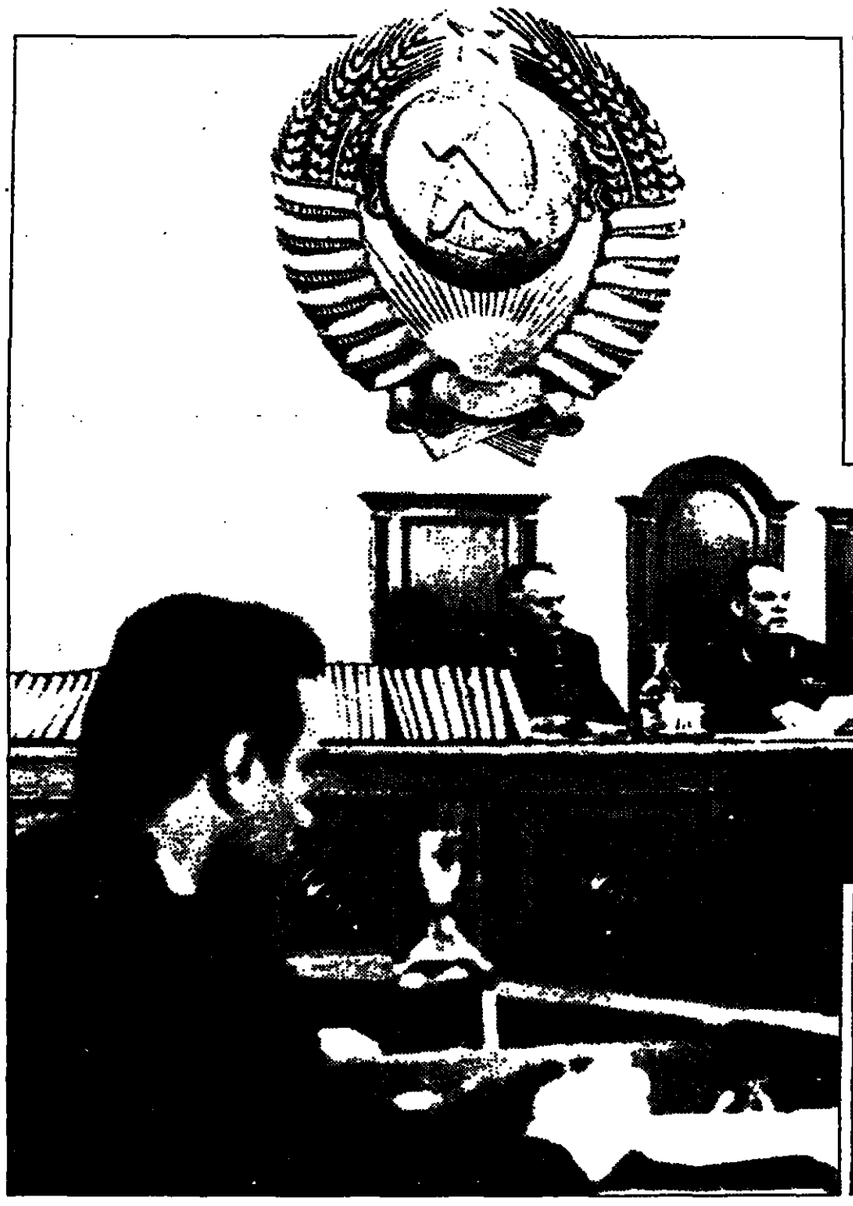
The fault is hardly only on the American side. Japan and the rest of Asia have picked their fights carefully, giving ground slowly on those they know they will lose, such as agricultural commodities, and barely budging on the industries they consider strategic, like high technology. The recent negotiations to force Japan to import American beef and citrus were typical. At first the Japanese said no, absolutely not, our small farmers will be destroyed. But meanwhile they were preparing their own farming cooperatives for the inevitable. In time, with noises about great sacrifice, they agreed to a slow phasing-in of American products. It is unclear whether they will reach the same accord on rice, the next big trade issue, because the Japanese see their ability to produce rice as a matter of national security and self-reliance.

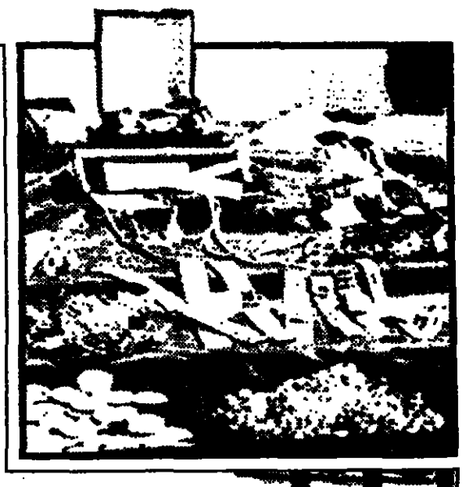
Much the same is true with the complicated new generation of trade issues that will face the new American Administration. They deal with things like value-added networks, the multibillion-dollar computer networks that link huge databases around the world. Japan, far behind I.B.M. and A.T. & T. in technology, has jealously guarded the right to set standards for communications into Japan that are incompatible with those used by United States manufacturers. In other areas, like supercomputers and chips, even signed agreements have not increased America's share of the Japanese market.

"These are our future," a Japanese trade official said recently. "And like America, we find it harder and harder to give in."

Q & A: Izvestia's Legal Expert

Sygma





Yuri M. Churbanov (above), son-in-law of the late Leonid I. Brezhnev and star defendant in the corruption trial; flanked by two lay judges and volumes detailing the charges, Judge Mikhail Marov addresses the court (center); money and gold (inset top) seized in the case; a former Interior Minister of Soviet Uzbekistan, Khaidar K. Yakyayev (inset bottom), in the dock.

Sygma Novosti (courtroom), Associated Press (gold), Tass (Yakyayev)

A Changing Soviet Approach to Crime and Punishment

Moscow

YURI V. FEOFANOV has written about Soviet legal affairs for Izvestia, the Government newspaper, for 33 years, often criticizing his colleagues in the press for publicly prejudging the outcome of criminal cases. He returned to the theme recently, as Yuri M. Churbanov, the son-in-law of the late Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, went on trial for bribery and corruption days after he had been harshly criticized in an article in Pravda, the Communist Party daily. Mr. Feofanov talked about changes in the Soviet legal system and the press's treatment of trials last week in an interview with Felicity Barringer, who writes for The New York Times from Moscow. Here are excerpts from the interview.

Question. In Soviet history, changes of power have been followed by trials of former officials. Is the Churbanov trial a repetition of the past?

Answer. I know the Western media and the Voice of America say it's the trial of the Brezhnev regime with Churbanov as a stand-in, but I think that's wrong.

Q. What must the press and the judge do to make sure it won't resemble a show trial that evokes the Stalin era?

A. These days it is quite different. We have defense counsels. Second, I had a chance to read the [Churbanov] indictment and it was all there in detail — what and when and where from. Much had been discarded as unproven before the prosecutor signed the indictment. I do not know what is going to happen at the trial. I'm convinced his guilt is real enough. I can rule out the possibility that he was strong-armed. . . . Speaking of the law in our country, I cannot say it has been completely adjusted. What we have is the constitutional presumption of innocence, which says that nobody can be considered a criminal other than by verdict of a properly constituted court. As a journalist, I can be allowed to meet with a suspect . . . and he can tell me what charges he admits and which he objects to. I think I can write about it and not violate any laws by making public my conversation . . . though I do not have any right to a premature judgment of my own, to call him a criminal.

Q. What role should the press take?

A. Compare our press with your Western press. A crime is committed — a homicide, say, or a robbery. What is in the Western press? Front-page pictures of corpses, with pictures of the detained suspects next to them. I cannot read English, but I can see. What can you say about it? A picture of a looted apartment or shop reflects the crime. But publishing a picture of a suspect — even though you don't accuse him of anything — can be viewed as a sort of pressure. There is nothing illegal in this [Pravda] article. But if it were a local court instead of the Supreme Court trying Churbanov, and if the evidence against him were not very convincing, an article like this published in Pravda would have made the judge think.

Q. How can an independent judicial system be maintained?

A. There must be an independent court. This is a serious matter. In Stalin's time the courts were degraded to such an extent they just carried out orders. Only recently has the number of not guilty verdicts increased dramatically. . . . Now the press is very critical. And unjust sentences are reversed by the higher courts. The atmosphere is quite different. The local Party secretary is afraid to call the judge and say, "Put this guy in prison, set that one free." It could get into the press. There'd be a scandal.

Q. How would you control pretrial publicity?

A. A law against defamation, which provides financial responsibility for defamation. Let's say that as a journalist I can write about anything provided it's within the framework of the law. But if I tell a lie about anyone — even if he is awaiting trial — and called him a bribe-taker, he must have the right to sue me and tell the people, "This newspaper defamed me. I want my good name restored and I want this paper to pay me 1,000 or 2,000 rubles." This kind of legal norm would in the first place strengthen the presumption of innocence, cool down hotheaded journalists and reconfirm human rights.

'The Most Important'

Q. There is much talk of planned changes in the legal code. Which of these are most important and which are the most difficult?

A. One of the issues is capital punishment. Then the legal articles on anti-Soviet propaganda. Then the decriminalization of some of the acts now considered crimes, making them administrative offenses, to limit the applicability of prison terms. But I don't think this is all the most important. The criminal code is too severe, we have too many offenses punishable by capital punishment, like bribe-taking and theft. Personally, I would leave among such offenses just homicide and rape under special circumstances. And for espionage, certainly in time of war. What I think is most important is the code of procedure and the criminal code. This is where we have many gaps. First of all, the right to a defense attorney should be acknowledged from the moment of arrest or detention. It seems to me another big issue is the limitation on the term of pretrial detention and detention without trial. Now it's done with the approval of the prosecutor, or, if more than nine months, with the permission of the Supreme Soviet. The court should decide. Just look at the demonstrations going on. There are lots of problems. Neither the authorities nor the people can figure out what is allowed and what is not. They are not accustomed to things like this. The citizens, when they hear that there are any limitations, say that they've lost their liberties. The authorities consider every demonstration a sort of abuse of the law. All this has to work itself out.

Q. How much do Soviet citizens of the 1980's believe in the fairness of the laws and the courts?

A. This belief is very weak. It takes time. We've just started getting acquittals. Even when it's quite clear that a defendant's guilt is not proven, the prosecutor sends the case back for additional investigation. They keep the guy another week, then finally they release him. The not guilty verdict has instant, unpleasant consequences, serious consequences for the prosecutor. Since they kept the guy in prison, they have to pay for it. . . . We're in the process of cleansing, unmasking Stalin's and Brezhnev's unlawful deeds and unlawful courts. On the one hand, we're unmasking it. And on the other, people say, "See what kind of justice we have?"

The Nation

At the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant near Carlsbad, N.M., steel drums are stored in brine to see if they corrode.

The New York Times/Michael Heller

U.S. Plan on Hold

Suddenly, Nuclear Waste Looks Very Visible Again

By KEITH SCHNEIDER

WASHINGTON

ALMOST half a mile beneath the desert in southern New Mexico, Federal engineers believe they have found a solution for disposing of nuclear waste that is as eternal, as elemental and as invisible as the atom itself. Since 1983, they have been mining from salt beds the nation's first permanent repository for radioactive garbage, a tomb as vast, splendid and concealed as any ever built.

Last week, however, the Energy Department conceded that it could not prove that the $700 million Waste Isolation Pilot Plant could be operated safely. Just weeks before the scheduled opening, Federal officials indefinitely postponed operation.

The decision was announced after a House subcommittee released Energy Department memorandums casting doubt on the safety of the site. The delay was a setback not only for the site itself, but also for more than $200 billion of Energy Department programs whose success hinges to one degree or another on the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant. They include:

- A project to clean up a legacy of wastes produced by the network of laboratories and plants that design and build nuclear weapons. Estimated cost: $150 billion.
- A project to tear down hundreds of old atomic weapon production buildings contaminated with radioactive debris and to modernize others. Estimated cost: $50 billion.
- A proposal to build two new reactors to manufacture tritium, an essential element in nuclear warheads. Estimated cost: $6.8 billion.

In addition, a $6.6 billion plan to build a repository in Nevada for even more dangerous kinds of nuclear waste is likely to be postponed until the Energy Department can show that the New Mexico site is safe.

Ever since the first atomic chain reaction, in Chicago on Dec. 2, 1942, scientists have known that safely disposing of radioactive wastes could be the most enduring problem of the atomic age.

Hundreds of thousands of gallons of radioactive wastes have leaked from tanks at Federal bomb plants in South Carolina and Washington state. Millions of cubic feet of wastes are buried in shallow pits at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee, and nearby streams have been tainted. In Ohio, radioactive wastes from dump sites and tanks have fouled aquifers.

An Early Failure

In the early 1970's, the Government's first attempt to solve the waste problem failed after $100 million was spent to build an underground repository in salt beds beneath Kansas. A state engineer discovered that the site was unusable because it was riddled with unmapped gas and oil drill holes.

Federal officials hoped that the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant would prove that the Government had learned to handle and store radioactive wastes. The site, 2,150 feet below the desert and 26 miles east of the town of Carlsbad, had been chosen after extensive surveys and the drilling of test holes. The Energy Department, moreover, was paying for the advice of an independent team of state scientists. The design and construction of the immense labyrinth of corridors and storage rooms was performed on time and within budget.

But late last year, a group of experts, most of them from the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque, said that an unusual amount of moisture was seeping into the underground chamber. Months later, the National Academy of Sciences rejected as inadequate the Energy Department's plan for a series of studies to determine whether the moisture would mix with salt and form brine that could corrode storage drums.

The memos released last week by the House subcommittee on environment, energy and natural resources said that the Energy Department's own safety investigators were unable to determine whether the design and construction of the plant was sound. Almost a decade ago, investigators said, a panel of officials advising the Energy Department and the Army Corps of Engineers rejected the original design for the repository and substituted another, apparently without any documented discussion or review.

Another memo disclosed that in June 1986, a joint on a pipe used in the fire control system ruptured, causing $100,000 to $200,000 in damage. The accident, said the investigators, was caused by a failure to install the pipes properly and "raises questions about general construction quality."

Jack B. Tillman, the manager of the repository, said that other systems had been checked and found to be properly installed. But he said the repository would not open until all the questions had been answered and any necessary studies had been completed and approved. Satisfying these demands, Mr. Tillman said, could delay the opening of the repository until 1989 or even longer.

Representative Mike Synar, the Democrat from Oklahoma who is chairman of the subcommittee, said the Energy Department had an enormous amount of work to do before Congress would approve a bill that authorized the agency to open the pilot plant. "The hearing clearly pointed to their lack of preparation to begin loading that dump," said Mr. Synar. "This is just the latest incident showing their inability to manage programs under their jurisdiction."

Radon Alert

The E.P.A. Attacks Nature's Carcinogen

Continued from page 1

they can do little more than educate people about radon and offer guidance on what to do about it.

"We don't see the Federal Government as a regulator in this case," said Margo Oge, director of the E.P.A.'s radon office. "We are dealing with a naturally occurring gas. We can't blame anybody for it. We can't regulate the homeowner and order him to move out of his house if he doesn't do what we tell him." The E.P.A. reported that a survey of radon levels in seven states found that one of every three houses was contaminated with levels of the gas that threatened human health.

Some critics complain that the Government is giving the wrong guidance about radon. Robert Yuhnke, a lawyer for the Environmental Defense Fund, an environmental group, said that the E.P.A. was understating the dangers of radon. He said that the level of radon contamination at which the E.P.A. recommends remedial action — 4 picocuries of radiation per liter of air — is too high. Using the agency's own risk estimates, he said, that would still mean 10,000 radon-associated deaths a year. (A picocurie is one-trillionth of a curie, a standard measure of radiation.)

Other critics, however, contend that the Government is unduly frightening the public into spending money on tests and repairs on the basis of exaggerated risk estimates.

Dr. Ralph Lapp, a nuclear physicist who is a consultant to the nuclear power industry, said the estimates of deaths from radon-related lung cancer, extrapolated by Government scientists from studies of uranium miners, were probably twice as high as the actual number. He said the Government's estimates discounted many factors, including the fact that people don't usually stay in one house all of their lives, an assumption implicit in the Government's estimates. He also said the Government figures did not allow for the variability of radon levels, which differ from region to region and even from house to house on the same street. "We are not talking about a significant public health threat here," Dr. Lapp said.

Anthony V. Nero Jr., a senior scientist in the indoor-air environment program at Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, a Government-funded facility affiliated with the University of California in Berkeley, said that while risks from radon are quite high compared with other pollutants, the health risk in the average house "is no higher than dying from a fall."

Ms. Oge of the E.P.A. said that there is "some truth" to the environmentalists' contention that people living in houses with radon levels below that at which the agency recommends remedial action were still at considerable risk. "The agency guideline is just that, a guideline," she said. "We are not calling it a safe level." She said the guideline level was simply the lowest level of radon concentration that is easily detectable using widely available technology.

As for the accusation that the Government had exaggerated the dangers, Ms. Oge said, "We believe that the environmental risks are among the best documented the agency has dealt with." She said that while the agency issues most of its regulations on cancer-causing substances on the basis of tests on rats and other animals, the risk estimates for radon were based on studies of uranium miners exposed to radiation over a long period.

And while smoking certainly heightens the risks, she said, "Some people are going to die from radon even if they don't smoke." Accordingly, the Goverment is moving ahead full throttle with its non-regulatory program for dealing with the threat of radon.

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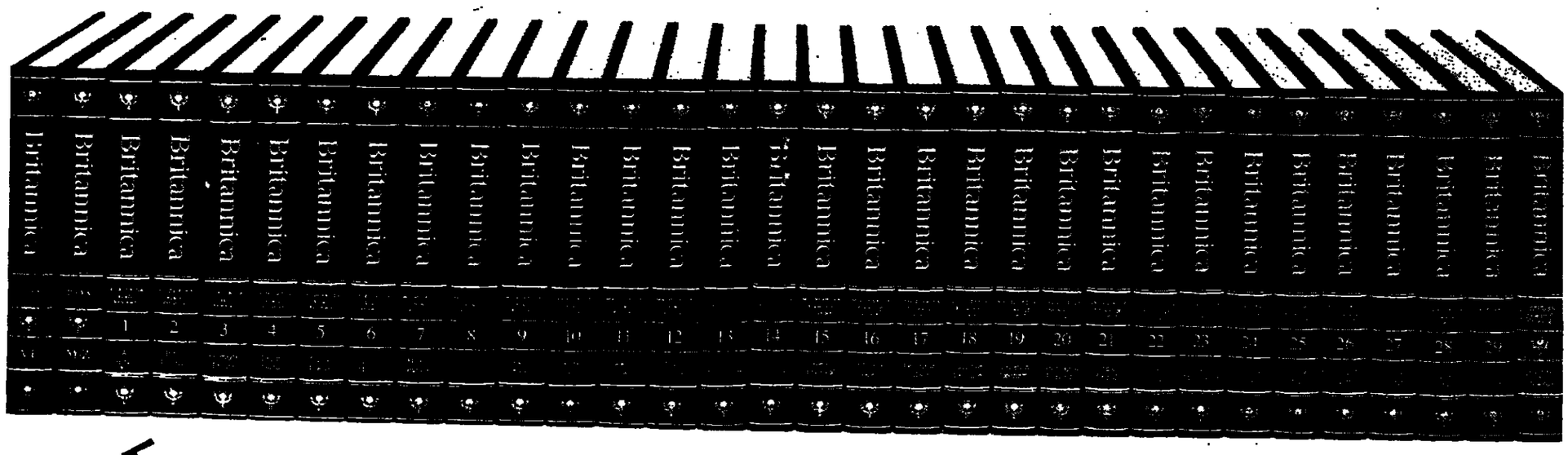

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ABOUT THE ARTS

A Quintessentially American View of the World

By ANDY GRUNDBERG

It would be difficult to overestimate the impact that the National Geographic magazine had on the *formative* years of someone raised in postwar America. From the perspective of small-town U.S.A., the wild animals, tribal cultures and mountain vistas pictured on its pages seemed utterly foreign and completely fascinating. They were far off but, with the magazine nestled in my lap, they were also tantalizingly near. Together with the then-infant medium of television, the National Geographic made the *world shrink* before my eyes.

I am not alone in having had my budding view of the world outside my ken shaped by what I saw in the National Geographic. Since early in the *century, the influence* of its photography on Americans' perceptions of other places, peoples and species has been enormous. The magazine currently has a circulation of more than 10 million copies a month. Not only has *it reflected* a quintessentially American view of the world throughout our century; it has also created a persuasive and pervasive photographic esthetic.

The pictorial genre known as *National Geographic* photography is the subject of "Odyssey: The Art of Photography at National Geographic," an exhibition of approximately 200 prints at the International Center of Photography in New York. Organized *by the* Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, "Odyssey" is part of the celebration of the National Geographic Society's 100th anniversary. It is also an exhibition of considerable interest, both for its wealth of nostalgic, curious and sometimes astonishing pictures and for what it tells us about how the magazine's photographers and editors have chosen to represent their subject: "the world and all that is in it."

The pictures in the show were selected by Jane Livingston and Francis Fralin, curators at the Corcoran Gallery, and Declaun Haun, a former picture editor at the Geographic, from the magazine's archive of several hundred thousand pictures. The diversity is imposing. There are portraits of haggard, glassy-eyed polar explorers, vignettes of African cats munching on their prey, close-ups of *insects and fish, and brightly colored* scenes of exotic customs and costumes. There is even an occasional portrait of the kind for which the National Geographic was once slightly notorious: dark-skinned, bare-breasted women, in their customary dress, looking at the camera without any awareness of their impending status as spectacles for adolescent Western eyes.

This photograph taken in 1928 in Siam (now Thailand) by Ernest B. Schoedsack is part of the National Geographic exhibition.

The photographs are arranged in *the I.C.P.'s galleries in groups that* suggest the various editorial preoccupations of the magazine: wildlife, exploration, foreign cultures, scenic vistas and so on.

For many photographers today, as well as for many who simply look at pictures in magazines and books, the photographs found in the National Geographic represent the apotheosis of the picturesque. That is, they embody many of the same conventions *of color and form as plein-air painting.* They aim to please the eye, not to rattle it. As a result of their naturalism and apparent effortlessness, they have the capacity to lull us into believing that they are evidence of an impartial, uninflected sort. Nothing could be further from the truth.

As a rule, National Geographic photography is the visual equivalent of what James Clifford, in "Writing Culture," calls the "ethnographic *pastoral" mode. Like much of the* writing found on the magazine's pages — and in the accounts of travelers generally — it tends to verge on the rhapsodic, depicting foreign lands and cultures as exotic and alluring. In some cases, non-Western peoples are portrayed as childlike, and animals are anthropomorphized shamelessly.

Besides presenting our culture's attitudes and preconceptions as if they were universal, or even nonexistent, *the photography of the National Geographic* produces a pictorial iconography that tends to reduce experience *to a simple, common denominator.* Take, for example, Luis Marden's image of a gaily decorated oxcart, made in Costa Rica and published in 1946.

Mr. Marden was among the first and most insistent advocates of Kodachrome film, and this image seems designed to emphasize the colorful emulsion's most vivid qualities. Its primary hue is red, a color that rivets the eye. It describes the patterns of the painted cart accurately enough, but its main mission seems not so much to tell us something about life in Costa Rica as to fashion an artistic image emblematic of the far away. That it appeared in a story titled "Land of the Painted Oxcarts" suggests how much the editorial content of the magazine was defined by pictorial values.

Even as apparently innocent an image as David Doubilet's underwater photograph of a 400-pound "bump head wrasse" — a sea creature doubtlessly invented by Dr. Seuss — seems less involved in conveying information about its subject than in being perceived pictorially. Sam Abell's 1983 view of Red Square is much more explicit about this pictorial urge. The drab Moscow plaza is seen through the frame of a hotel window, at the bottom of which is a row of colorful, incongruous and totally irrelevant lemons.

The tendency to subjugate the mission of gathering evidence *to* the demands of pictorial appeal becomes especially obvious in the pictures taken by the magazine's staff and freelance photographers within the last several years. But it is also an inevitable consequence of the Geographic's modern definition of itself as a magazine of mass appeal

The impetus for turning what had been a dry, scholarly 19th-century journal for geographers into a popular mass magazine came, curiously enough, from Alexander Graham Bell. Bell's son-in-law, Gilbert Grosvenor, was the editor responsible for transforming the Geographic into a popular, predominantly illustrated magazine. In 1907 the great inventor urged Grosvenor to "adapt the pictures to the text *or the text to the pictures.*" (his italics).

After closing Oct. 20 at I.C.P., "Odyssey: The Art of Photography at National Geographic" will travel to San Diego; Coral Gables, Fla.; Mex*ico City; Detroit, Toronto and Hous*ton. A separate version of the exhibition is currently on tour in Europe.

Forsyth Plots His Latest Caper

By STUART ROSENTHAL

PORTLAND, Ore. — Conferring quietly with Burt Reynolds, Bill Forsyth appears oblivious to his crew's panic as they rush to make one last camera setup before dusk turns into night. Despite the luxuriant black hair and beard that frame his pale features, Mr. Forsyth tends to be the least conspicuous figure on the set of "Breaking In."

After making "Housekeeping" in Canada, the Scottish director of "Local Hero" and "Gregory's Girl" is attempting to translate his singular perspective to "Breaking In," his first movie fully shot and financed in the United States.

The title refers to safecracking. In "Breaking In," Mr. Reynolds plays Ernie, an aging master of the craft who, during a residential burglary, surprises another intruder. The young interloper, *Mike — played by* Casey Siemaszko, who was most recently seen as Charlie Bowdre in "Young Guns" and who Mr. Forsyth says seemed to be waving at him from the background of a scene in "Biloxi Blues" — breaks into homes just for thrills. Mike and Ernie begin a relationship that evolves through increasingly challenging safecracking jobs, a personal falling out and run-ins with other crooks and the law.

The project has a *history that its* producer, Harry Gittes, half jokingly describes as "desperate."

John Sayles, the writer-director of "Eight Men Out" and "Matewan," wrote the screenplay eight years ago. "I didn't feel I was the one to direct it," Mr. Sayles says, and allowed the script to be "shown around. But I didn't want to sell it to be directed by just anyone. I really wanted to place it."

Every two years or so, Mr. Gittes tried to option it from him, winning him over only last fall, when he got Mr. Forsyth to agree to direct. Mr. Gittes secured financing from Norman Lear's Act III production company, which, he says, "has a history of backing projects based entirely upon the creative people involved."

One of the things Mr. Forsyth liked about the story was that all the characters were criminals. Larcenous types of all degrees abound in his work.

"I think subjectively we all feel that there is another world that is being lived, another city that we don't belong to," he said. "I feel that quite strongly personally. With criminals, it's a conscious thing. They've chosen to stay out of organized society. They *do live in a separate world that* is a kind of metaphor for the way I think we all feel."

Having completed the shots in which he is seen full face, Mr. Reynolds tears a handful of rubbery material *from his jaw, stretching and* snapping elastic sinews. For each day's shooting, the makeup artist spends two and a half hours applying wrinkled folds of artificial skin to the actor's face and neck, graying and *thinning his hair* and mustache, and installing a yellowed, uneven dental prosthesis.

To further the transformation, Mr. Reynolds has run his weight up to more than 200 pounds and sports a *small paunch.*

"After 12 hours in that rubbery substance, I have a diabolical urge to rip it off and throw it at the makeup man," Mr. Reynolds says with a laugh. "But it enhances the acting. I always read about Olivier being obsessed with the props and the makeup. When you're young and successful, you don't feel a need for all that. Now I understand what he means. When you get thick glasses, hair taken off and ugly false teeth, you're halfway to the character."

This is the first time that Mr. Reynolds, who is 52, has played a character older than his real age. "I might have tried this role 10 years ago," he said. "But it wouldn't have been very good. I wasn't a good enough actor. Ernie's a character who's carrying a lot of baggage from a long and complex life. And I've picked up some baggage of my own through the years. I understand Ernie better than I could have 10 years ago."

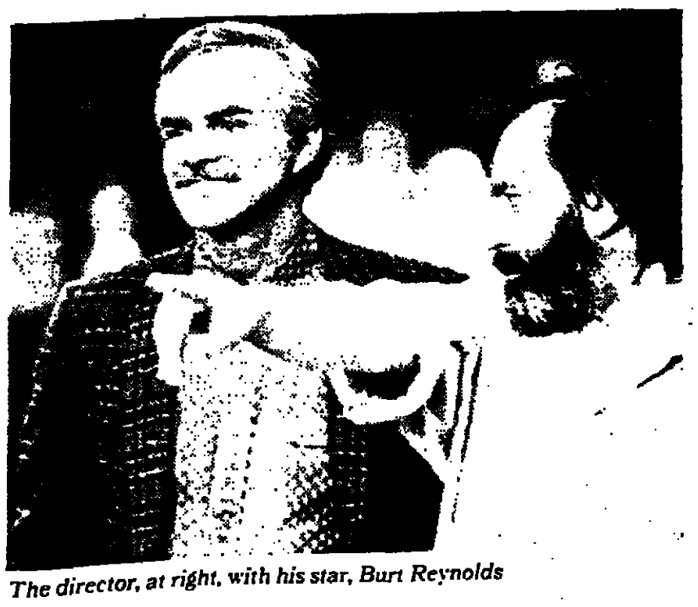
Acting Ernie's age wasn't the only *requirement* Mr. Reynolds met to get the role. For the first time in "probably 32 years," he is working for scale. Mr. Forsyth, he says, was at the top of the list of directors he hoped to work with. "I never thought I'd have the opportunity because my agent doesn't have an office in Scotland. I told him, 'Don't blow this one over money or billing.' He came back and said, 'No problem. You're not getting much of either.'

"I wanted to do this because I'm more concerned with the quality of my work at this point. I've done almost 50 films, and out of that I'm proud of probably five. I'd like to do five more I'm proud of without doing 50 more to get them."

Mr. Forsyth describes his star as "a smart actor and an incredibly well-informed moviegoer. He daunts me with his knowledge of movies and movie history. And, like every other good American actor, he's begun to defend the character against the director. They don't do that in Britain. The character here is really created out of the tension between what the actor has chosen to defend and what I've decided to attack about what they've created."

With daylight fading, the crew is ready to shoot. Even for Mr. Forsyth, whose films are full of twilight *scenes, "Breaking In," tentatively* scheduled for release next summer by the Samuel Goldwyn Company, calls for an unusual amount of filming at dusk. It underlines Mr. Forsyth's view of the criminal nature.

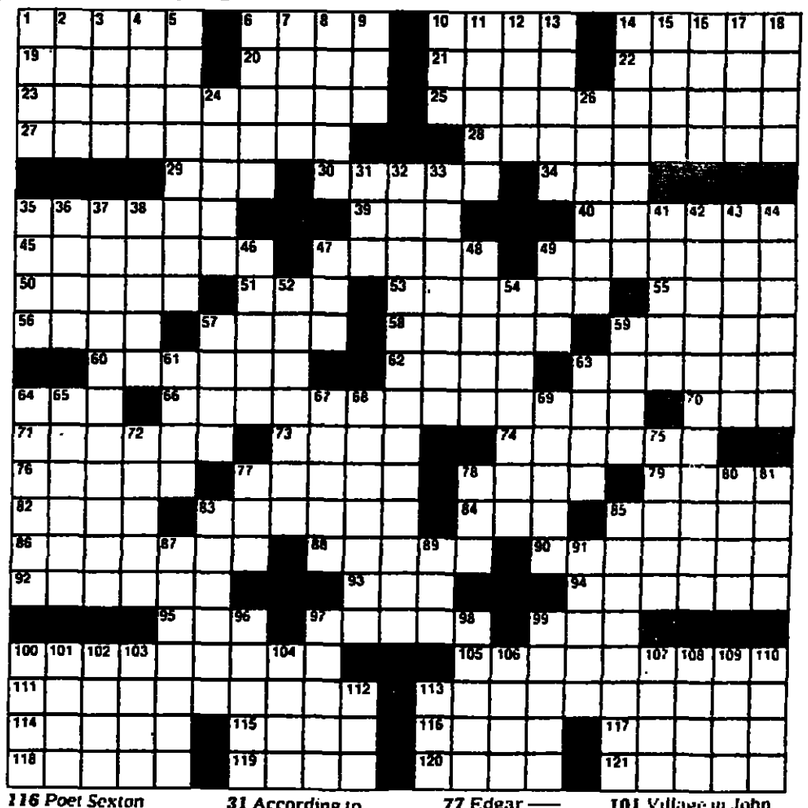
"The kind of characters I deal with seem to inhabit the world at that time because they're all kind of marginal people in one way or another," he explains. "They inhabit it at a time when other people are going other places — either going out or going home."



The director, at right, with his star, Burt Reynolds

Book Country

BY JOHN M. SAMSON/Puzzles Edited by Eugene T. Maleska



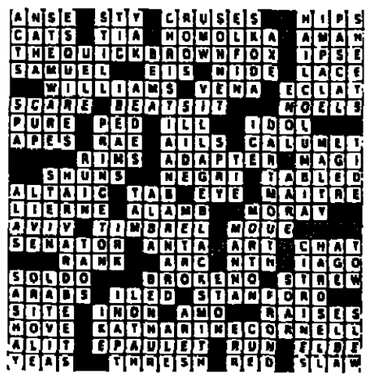
ACROSS

1 Italian violin
6 Engrossed
10 Biblical book
14 Swiss canton
19 Balzac's "—— Birotteau"
20 Take on
21 Bomb
22 Soap plant
23 SALINAS VALLEY
25 UKRAINE
27 Estranges
28 O'Casey's staff of life
29 Wilde's forte
30 What yeggs crack
34 Tubing joint
35 Potok novel, with "The"
39 XIII x IV
40 Olympics awards
45 Hard beds
47 Harpsichordist Landowska
49 Anticipated
50 Recoiled
51 Second after tau
53 Bloch's Bates
55 Dante's "La —— nuova"
56 "The Clan of the —— Bear": Auel
57 Scraps for Fido
58 Baylor of basketball
59 Edmonton skater
60 Lofty verse
62 Thug
63 Utopia or Pianosa
64 Bungle
66 GUAYANA
70 Uh-huh
71 Affidavit taker
73 Advance
74 Plunder
76 Try to find water
77 Columbia's team
78 Penrod's dog
79 Tot
82 "Jake's *Thing*" novelist
83 Teeter or totter
84 Big brown bird
85 Patchwork
86 Lesotho coins
88 Day's march
90 Niobe was one
92 Prynne's was scarlet
93 Ellington monogram
94 Bow ceremoniously
95 Cambridge coll.
97 The Hardy Boys, e.g.
99 Hebrew "T"
100 Mistle thrush
105 Flattery
111 GOPHER PRAIRIE
113 DEVONSHIRE
114 Mother's mother, e.g.
115 Turgenev's birthplace
116 Poet Sexton
117 Novelist Shaw
118 Dylan Thomas's homeland
119 Sweet pear
120 Corp. V.I.P.'s
121 Big Brother, to Orwell

DOWN

1 Zoological suffix
2 Kind of ticket
3 Holly found in Dixie
4 British or U.S. poet
5 ALBANY
6 Butler who *emerged in* 1936
7 Man Friday
8 Fourth Estate
9 O'Hara's "—— North Frederick".
10 P.M.
11 Erich Segal book
12 Corrida charger
13 Hammett hero
14 Incoherent one
15 Chinese border river
16 Matchless
17 Place of exile: 1814
18 Graphite
24 Swoon
26 Chinook
31 According to
32 DUBLIN
33 Phantom
35 Product-banning org.
36 Tee-hee
37 LONDON
38 Chandler's "The Big ——"
41 Auld Clootie
42 YOKNAPATAWPHA COUNTY
43 Iron Age period
44 Turfs
46 Lost weekend
47 Kenosha loc
48 Rival of Sparta
49 "Lady Windermere's ——"
52 Trout or marble
54 Least
57 Grand Ole ——
59 Bones
61 Grim Grimm character
63 Anent
64 Ultimate goal
65 Bunkmate
67 Springe
68 Sea cow
69 Caulking material
72 Desirable quality
75 Driver's one-eighty
77 Edgar —— Masters
78 Aberdeen's river
80 Swiss artist
81 French I verb
83 Austere
85 ROME
87 Waterloos
89 Authors' assn.
91 Fla. city
96 Palpitate
97 Kilmer title
98 A Lyon river
99 Berlin products
100 Merganser
101 Village in John 2 1
102 Coin of Teheran
103 Duck, to Dublin
104 First name in architecture
106 Fleming novel
107 Wrongful act
108 Part of the Louisiana Purchase
109 "Step" followers
110 Oahu aviary
112 R.N.'s forte
113 Sir Launcelot du ——

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



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...ing the United Nations

...e the U.N. Its Dues — and Its Due

...ns has lately shown a resolve ...ding organizational problems, ...ing a more conspicuous and con- ...resolving regional conflicts. In be- ...these welcome trends, President ...nounced he would stop the U.S. ...the U.N. financially and start ... Though hastily conceived, his ...ght direction.

...Congressional consultation, the ...the U.N. a $15.2 million check and ...remaining 1988 and 1989 dues if ... Further, Mr. Reagan asked the ...plan how to pay the remainder ...owed. This effectively leaves the ...the next Administration.

...vowed to pay up, the President ...barrassed to the U.N. for his final ...would be a good time to offer a ...yond dollars — U.S. leadership in ...more important role for the U.N.

...is different from the one the Rea- ...so disdained. It has launched ... in staffing and budgeting. ...leadership from Secretary Gen- ...de Cuéllar.

...ese internal gains coincide with ...ld politics that allow for a new era of ...peration. The U.N., originally de- ...r an environment, suffered disas- ...the world's division into blocs.

...Gorbachev has ended Moscow's ...toward the U.N., and both the ...United States show a growing interest in cooperation. Meanwhile, increasingly pragmatic third world countries are no longer so quick to blame the developed world for their problems. All this makes the U.N. more useful — and usable, as its peacemaking roles in Afghanistan, the Persian Gulf and Western Sahara show.

When President Reagan took office, Washington was inclined to dismiss the U.N. as hopelessly anti-American, ineffectual and a drag on American diplomacy. In that atmosphere, the idea of withholding U.N. dues caught on with a vengeance.

The policy began reasonably enough: a percentage of dues would be withheld to induce badly needed reforms. And the U.N. finally began to cut a hugely bloated staff and involve the U.S. more in budgeting procedures.

But Washington perversely responded to progress by piling on more punitive measures. Congress, already pressed to cut the Federal budget, found the U.N. an easy target. And the U.S. replaced the Soviet Union as top U.N. deadbeat.

Now, with the U.N. playing a conspicuous role in regional peacemaking and Mr. Reagan's appearance at the U.N. on Sept. 26 approaching, the Administration has switched course.

Its agreement to pay eases the threat of imminent U.N. insolvency. But Mr. Reagan owes the U.N. something besides dues. His Administration fed the idea that the U.N. and multilateral diplomacy are lamentable constraints on U.S. action. Now that multilateralism shows itself a valuable means of achieving shared goals, Mr. Reagan needs to give the U.N. its due and make U.S. support unmistakably clear. Sept. 26 is his chance.

A Disposable U.N. Rite

...of this decade, Arab members of the ...have made a September ritual of ...General Assembly to expel Israel. And ...increasing U.N. majority disposes of ...news to the charter's principle of ...Last year, 80 nations opposed the Arab ...ave and 10 abstained.

...Union has consistently voted against ...even though Moscow strongly favors ...conference to provide a legitimiz- ...Arab-Israeli peace talks.

...has been softening its rejec- ...ways as well. A Soviet diplomatic ...Jerusalem since July 1987, ostensi- ...property of the Russian Ortho- ...first time since the Six-Day ...took part this July in the ...rival, where a long-suppressed Soviet film on anti-Semitism was shown. Mikhail Gorbachev has gone so far as to urge the P.L.O. to take seriously Israel's security fears. In the same spirit, Moscow has asked an Israeli to establish and head the first rabbinical seminary in the Soviet Union in 50 years. And leading national libraries, including Israel's, are to collaborate in cataloguing the rich archives of Russian Jewry.

So why does the Soviet Union take part in the September charade? Having rediscovered U.N. peacekeeping, having shamed the U.S. by paying *its* back dues and having pledged voluntary contributions to U.N. development agencies, Moscow could make it a grand slam by opposing the exclusion of Israel. The principle of universality applies as validly to Israel as to China, a country the United States once strove mightily to exclude in an earlier, reflexive annual ritual.

...arrying Smears

...ive campaign for President, one ...off-limits is questioning an op- ...country. The Bush-Quayle cam- ...perating close to the borderline of ...ping about the flag and the Amer- ...Union. That such techniques ...least temporarily, does not dig-

...Convention, Mr. Bush asked: ...schoolteachers be required to lead ...Pledge of Allegiance? My oppo- ...say yes." The words sound in- ...angle the facts: as Governor of ...Mr. Dukakis vetoed a flag pledge ...reasonable ground that the ...state found it unconstitutional. ...amounts to a shameless ...that Mr. Dukakis is hostile or ...flag.

...Bush, in referring to Mr. Duka- ...day that "I am not a card-carrying member of the A.C.L.U. I am for the people." Again the smear: "Card-carrying" has the resonance of the "card-carrying Communist" epithets of the McCarthy era.

Mr. Bush's excuse that Mr. Dukakis first applied the "card-carrying" expression to himself does the Republican candidate no credit. Does Mr. Bush liken membership in the A.C.L.U. to Communism? On what basis does he find support for civil liberties guaranteed by the Constitution to be out of step with the interests of "the people"? In fact, the A.C.L.U. is broadly based. The group supports Oliver North's motion to dismiss his Iran-contra indictment as fervently as it challenges Federal drug-testing programs.

In time, innuendoes about loyalty and civil liberties are likely to backfire, as likely to annoy and alienate voters as to attract them. But if in the short term the tactic succeeds, Mr. Bush needs to ask himself what he will have won, and what he will have become.

Topics of The Times

...Blob

...commitment to good ...embassies has raised some ...away places — they are ...America's best. The em- ...best known, but there ...Kuala Lumpur, Lisbon and ...going up right now in Santiago. ...Moscow.

...chancery at the embassy in the ...a security disaster; it's an archi- ...of red brick no grander than New ...headquarters, to which it bears striking ...State Department has not yet decided ...whole thing down and start again or ...since the cost will run to the tens ...way, why not redo it, and do it

...conflict between security and ... The State Department has architec- ...committed to select a qualified de- ...the product, but only if the project is ...America's official presence in ...stand out, with style

...for a Rigid Rule

...sentiment, moved organized baseball to ...that barred Fred Lynn, recently traded to ...Tigers, from postseason play because he ...minutes past the deadline of mid- Baseball Commissioner Peter Ueberroth calls the unwritten rule not only unfair but dumb; it encourages mad dashes like Mr. Lynn's hectic, risky chartered-jet race with the trading deadline.

"You don't have to do that with a stock certificate," the commissioner explained. What an interesting illustration he happened on, considering how long baseball players have protested being traded as impersonally as securities. The Players Association had already filed a grievance challenging the rule.

The new rule won't help Mr. Lynn unless the Tigers, who were leading the American League East when he joined them, regain first place. But it shows that Mr. Ueberroth, nearing the end of his five-year term, knows his business. Justice should be blind; and umpires may be; but he shows that the people who run baseball sometimes see reality.

Hey, Big Spender!

When it comes to spending the money, the Americans who win state lotteries are like peas in the pod. If they have children, they put it toward college educations. If they only rent a home, they want to buy one. If they have one car, they buy another. If they've never traveled, they take a trip. Scatter your dollars while you may is, it seems, the American way.

If a man named Jimmy Anderson signifies the norm, however, it is not the British way. Mr. Anderson, according to a recent magazine article, won more than $3 million in the football pools, but he isn't letting the money go to his fingers. "These figures are unbelievable," he crowed. "Now my wife can have her new fridge!"

Letters

16 Million Jobs in Eight Years Seems Best We Can Do

To the Editor:

In "How to Create 30 Million Jobs in Eight Years" (letter, Sept. 5), Bertram Gross congratulated George Bush for setting a goal of 30 million jobs in the next eight years. Mr. Gross is wrong. The Bush goal is impossible. Mr. Gross concedes that 30 million full-time jobs is out of the question. But he asks why wouldn't it be possible to create many or most of the additional jobs as part time.

Mr. Gross argues that we can create more jobs by: (a) shortening the work week to, say, 35 hours, and (b) requiring double time instead of time and one half for overtime. This Senator has informally urged that course on Democratic and Republican Senate colleagues, but has received no encouragement. Such a course, they argue, would increase labor costs and therefore be inflationary, reduce weekly pay or both.

Mr. Gross argues that many people who now work full time would prefer to work part time or certainly shorter hours. The fact is precisely the opposite. The Bureau of Labor Statistics survey reports that a big proportion, several million, of those who work part time want to work full time.

The bureau has produced a forecast of the number of people who will come into the work force seeking part- and full-time work in the next eight years. The forecast takes into account immigration, demographics, the whole gamut of elements that will contribute to the future size of the work force. It has made a low estimate, a "likely" estimate and a high estimate. The high estimate of the increase in the American work force in the next eight years, including part-time, as well as full-time workers, is 13 million. So if every one of the less than 7 million people seeking work should find a job, and if the highest of the bureau's estimates of the increase in the work force, including optimistic estimates of those seeking part-time work, are included, the number of jobs still falls a whopping 10 million short of Mr. Bush's goal.

We would also have zero unemployment. Most economists believe we cannot go as low as 3 percent unemployment without serious inflation. But assume a level of 3 percent unemployment eight years from now. That would mean about 4 million people between jobs or "fractionally" unemployed. This means that 16 million new jobs in the next eight years is the most our economy could tolerate.

The Vice President has apparently ignored the most reliable source for the data necessary to an estimate of American job possibilities. I asked the Bureau of Labor Statistics commissioner, Janet Norwood, at the hearing before the Joint Economic Committee on the unemployment and employment statistics on Sept. 2, whether the Vice President or anyone on his behalf had consulted her bureau about his announced forecast of 30 million jobs in the next eight years. Her answer: "Not to my knowledge."

(Senator) WILLIAM PROXMIRE
Chairman, Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs
Washington, Sept. 5, 1988

Quality, Not Quantity

To the Editor:

Vice President Bush's mission of creating 30 million jobs in eight years appears preposterous if we think of permanent, full-time jobs. The trend in job creation, however, is toward temporary and part-time jobs.

Assume that 11 million new workers come into the labor force in the next eight years. One million of these get full-time permanent jobs. Five million get temporary jobs, and on the average each finds four temporary jobs in the eight years. Five million take part-time jobs, but of these, to make ends meet, 4 million work two part-time jobs. Add these up, and we find that 30 million jobs must have been created! And the number of unemployed, far from being reduced to zero, has not decreased at all.

I doubt this is what Mr. Bush had in mind. But it does remind us that the quality, not the quantity, of jobs is important, in talking about the future and in assessing job creation in the Reagan years.

ROBIN CAREY
Staten Island, Aug. 28, 1988

The writer is associate professor of economics, College of Staten Island.

Persians and Arabs Divided by Same Waterway for Millenniums

To the Editor:

Among unhistorical statements uttered in the 20th century, the Iraqi Foreign Minister's claim that the Shatt al Arab has been "a river of Iraqi sovereignty through all stages of history" (news story, Aug. 29) is one of the most egregious. The conferees of Iraq and Iran at Geneva should consult a historical atlas, as I did. The very first page of my Hammond atlas covers great empires of the sixth century B.C., showing the Medean (early Persian) empire, along with its ally Elam, ancestors of present-day Iran, flush up against the Babylonians — Semitic ancestors to the Iraqis — with the line of demarcation between them almost precisely the same Shatt al Arab.

Indeed, the sons of Japheth have been warily eyeing the sons of Shem over this boundary for some 4,800 years. For Asia in 2800 B.C. my Hammond shows the Semitic-speaking Sumerians, ancestors of the Babylonians and present-day Iraqis, confronting the Persian hosts across the Shatt al Arab.

The boundaries of each successive empire in the area were marked by the same spot. After Cyrus the Persian took over, the river remained Persian from 500 to 323 B.C., including its west bank. Alexander's Greek

Devik Grebu

empire left the boundary virtually unchanged. However, neither the Greeks nor the Romans, who absorbed all this territory, have much to do with the present dispute between Arabs and Parsees. The only time that the Arabs, under Sassanids, Umayyads and Abbasids, dominated that waterway was for a few hundred years after A.D. 622. For a dispute that has covered some five millenniums, that hardly constitutes an irrefutable claim.

The only other empires worth discussing in this context are the Mongols, who also have little to do with the dispute, and the Ottomans. The Ottomans — Moslems, but not Arabs — took over approximately at the beginning of the 13th century. Their lands extended a bit east of the river through the 17th century, but never more than a stone's throw from the Persian east bank. Indeed, according to Hammond, the Persians were present during that time at the mouth of the river. That situation remained stable until World War II, the aftermath of which is what Iran and Iraq are arguing about now.

Virtually the same parties have been disputing that waterway for some 5,000 years. I have no brief for either side, although it seems clear that the Iraqis took advantage of perceived Iranian weakness after the Shah's fall to alter the dispute decisively.

HAROLD TICKTIN
Cleveland, Sept. 1, 1988

Is a Mother's Life Safe With Abortion Foes?

To the Editor:

An Aug. 19 editorial referring to the Republican platform on abortion, said, "In other words, given a choice between saving the fetus or the mother, the mother must die." Senator Gordon J. Humphrey (letter, Sept. 4) protests your conclusion, arguing that nearly every prominent antiabortion leader would allow abortion where the life of the mother is threatened.

The support among antiabortion leaders for any exception to a ban on abortion is less common than Senator Humphrey believes. For example, the official Roman Catholic position on abortion is that it is never justified. This position is spelled out unequivocally in the code of medical ethics for Catholic hospitals, published under the imprimatur of Archbishop Joseph P. Ritter and displayed in Catholic hospitals. The code says:

"Direct abortion is a *direct* killing of an unborn child, and it is never permitted, even when the ultimate purpose is to save the life of the mother."

The Republican Party platform states, without reservations, that the human fetus has an "individual right to life which cannot be infringed." Whatever the platform writers meant, the words clearly imply there are no circumstances under which the Republican Party would allow abortion.

EDGAR VILLCHUR
Woodstock, N.Y., Sept. 5, 1988

Housing Measures on the Road to Equality

To the Editor:

Too bad J. Anthony Lukas in his excellent "Beyond Yonkers: Cracking Gilded Ghettos" (Op-Ed, Aug. 24), which relates the frustrations in attaining housing equality and community diversity through the courts, did not mention legislative and administrative steps that have been taken through the political process in his home state of Massachusetts.

One legislative landmark is Chapter 774, passed by the Massachusetts Great and General Court in 1968, which provides a means for a developer to set aside local zoning laws and other restrictive practices to build low- and moderate-income housing in communities that do not have 10 percent of their housing stock in subsidized housing. Under this law a public, nonprofit or limited-profit developer may obtain a comprehensive permit from a community's board of zoning appeals to build subsidized housing. If the board fails to grant the permit or imposes restrictions to make the development uneconomical, the sponsor may appeal to the state's five-member housing appeals committee, which can overrule the decision.

Executive Order 215, issued in 1982, is an administrative stimulant to Massachusetts communities to produce low- and moderate-income housing. It implements a policy that state agencies disbursing "development-related" financial assistance (economic-development aid, open space and recreation funds, grants for sewer construction and water supply systems) withhold all such discretionary funds from municipalities unreasonably restrictive on growth, particularly of subsidized housing.

These two housing measures have greatly increased the receptiveness of the "gilded ghettos" of Massachusetts to accept low- and moderate-income housing. New York State — please copy!

POLLY F. JACKSON
Minot, Mass., Aug. 28, 1988

Wrong Button

To the Editor:

"What If the Vincennes Had Been 'Star Wars'?" by Robert L. Boehm (letter, Sept. 1) misses the point at which it was aimed.

The Strategic Defense Initiative is a defensive concept, designed to interdict any missiles directed at the United States. If it were activated in error, it would not trigger a response nor harm any other country.

On the other hand, nuclear missiles have been with us for years, and if they were to be activated in error, it would be catastrophic. Happily, that has not happened, and it is to be hoped that it won't. Nevertheless, that is where the real danger of an inappropriate action lies, not with "Star Wars."

IVAN P. FLORSHEIM JR.
Winnetka, Ill., Sept. 2, 1988

New York State's Lottery Has Reached the Point of Lunacy

To the Editor:

If states are the big winners in the lottery game ("Talking Deals," Business Day, Aug. 25), New York State is like a football team trying to run up the score to show up its opponent.

Lou Eisenberg, who remains famous because of his appearances in Lotto television commercials, had only 40 numbers from which to pick his lucky 6 when he hit a $5 million jackpot in 1981, beating odds of almost 2 million to 1. Although $5 million jackpots are commonplace nowadays, you have to pick 6 numbers out of 54 to win and beat odds of almost 13 million to 1. Today, someone playing the same game Mr. Eisenberg played, Lotto 40, can typically win only up to $100,000 or $250,000, no more.

What happened? Lotto 40 became Lotto 44 in October 1983, and Lotto 44 became Lotto 48 in June 1985. Although these decreases in the odds of winning were tough to swallow at first, the larger jackpots they afforded created the impression that no odds are too large.

That was until this year, when Lotto 48 begat Lotto 54. Not only did the odds against winning suddenly double, but from a psychological point of view, they seem to have become insurmountable.

What is the purpose of making the Lotto game increasingly tough to win? Ostensibly, it is to create larger jackpots, which attract more players and therefore more revenue. But only the greediest players or prospective players complained that the jackpots of Lotto 48, never less than $3 million, were not big enough. The latest change is likely to drive away players like myself who would be satisfied with a few million.

If Lotto 54 outsells its predecessors, it will do so by creating the kind of lunacy that causes relatively indigent people to throw away their life savings whenever an enormous jackpot is on the table. Like baseball and pop music, Lotto will become increasingly geared toward megabucks at the expense of fun.

And what does the New York State lottery need the money for? With a record of $654.2 million raised by the lottery in the 1986-87 fiscal year, and a profit margin reported to be 44 percent, the lottery is certainly not starving. The only plausible explanation I can see for Lotto 54 is that even a so-called humanitarian state government can get carried away with its own power.

ZACHARY M. BERMAN
Brooklyn, Sept. 4, 1988

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or to return unpublished letters.

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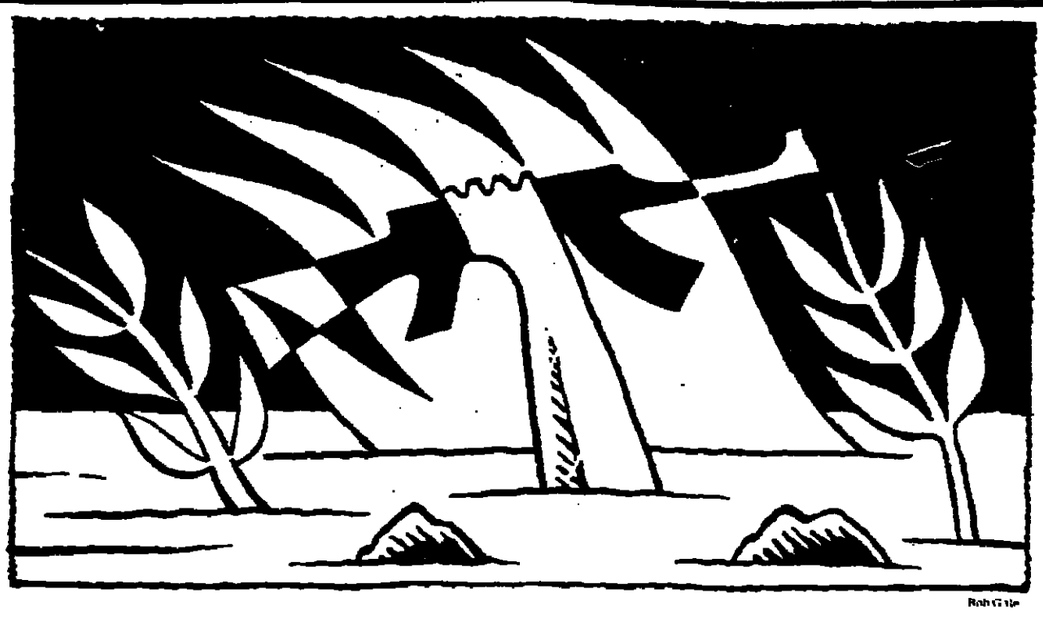
Can Arafat Be Ben-Gurion?

By Dan Kurzman



With the Palestinian revolt prompting Jordan to bow out of West Bank politics, Yasir Arafat faces a challenge reminiscent of the one faced by David Ben-Gurion, Israel's founder and first Prime Minister, more than 40 years ago: whether to declare an independent state.

While Mr. Arafat reportedly favors proclaiming one, some Palestine Liberation Organization leaders disagree, fearful of assuming so huge a responsibility and uncertain what attitude a Palestinian state should assume toward Israel.

Israel's Prime Minister, Yitzhak Shamir, has already warned that Israel would crack down with an "iron fist" on any effort to set up a state.

Mr. Ben-Gurion and his colleagues confronted a similar set of circumstances in 1948, when they had to decide whether to declare a Jewish state that would supplant the British administration of Palestine.

When the Jewish leaders met on May 12, Mr. Ben-Gurion was determined to declare a state, but would the others listen to him? The cries from Jewish settlements already under attack by Palestine Arabs and King Abdullah's Transjordanian troops were terrifying. If other Arab armies attacked, perhaps 60,000 Jews, almost one out of 10, would die.

At the same time, the Jewish command was splintered, with the leftist-dominated Palmach determined to remain a semiautonomous force. And some of the best officers had already threatened to mutiny.

At this historic meeting, Mr. Ben-Gurion posed the most important question he would ever ask: Should the Jews accept an American truce plan that would preclude the declaration of a Jewish state? If the majority replied "no," he would proclaim a state.

Gazing at the faces around the table, he found them even more anxious than his own. At least a third of his own party was leaning against a state. And the mood grew more morose by the minute as speaker after speaker analyzed the danger. Finally, Mr. Ben-Gurion called in the top two Jewish military leaders, Yigael Yadin and Yisrael Galili. Surely they would stiffen the backs of the politicians. Mr. Ben-Gurion asked them: From a military point of view, would it be wise to simply call a truce?

Mr. Galili equivocated — a truce would be helpful militarily until the Jews were better prepared to fight, but it had to be weighed against political considerations. Mr. Yadin paled when his turn came. He could not reply, he said, since the responsibility was too great. But after a heavy silence, he went on: A concerted invasion would give the Arab armies a "distinct edge." A truce would help, for at least the Jewish army could obtain more arms.

And what were the chances for victory now? Perhaps 50-50.

Only a 50-50 chance to survive? A chill wind of desperation swept through the room. Set up a "government" instead of a state, one man cried. Accept the truce, demanded another. Mr. Ben-Gurion tried to tame the tempest. They must understand.

"Do we envisage any realistic possibility of resisting invasion?" he asked. "My reply is: ... given our moral values, and on condition that our manpower is wisely used and equipment is increased, then we have every prospect of success."

The air was electric. The Jewish leaders voted and Mr. Ben-Gurion announced the results as casually as he might the date of their next meeting. Six of the 10 men present wanted to reject the truce. Two days later, Mr. Ben-Gurion proclaimed the birth of the State of Israel.

Will Mr. Arafat, who until now has displayed more taste for personal survival than for action in his people's best interest, have the courage and vision of Mr. Ben-Gurion? Will he declare the birth of a Palestinian state — while simultaneously vowing that this state shall seek to live side by side with Israel in peace and friendship forever? □

Dan Kurzman, a former foreign correspondent for The Washington Post, has written several books on Israel.

ABROAD AT HOME | Anthony Lewis

Before It Is Too Late

In Jerusalem last June several dozen Israeli and Palestinian writers, artists and academics signed a symbolic peace treaty. It called for peace between Israel and a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza, each respecting the other's need for security.

One of the Palestinian signers was Tayseer Aruri, a professor of physics and mathematics at Bir Zeit University in the West Bank. On Aug. 8 Israeli police arrested Professor Aruri. On Aug. 17 the Defense Minister, Yitzhak Rabin, ordered him deported.

Over the last month, in prison, Professor Aruri has been trying to save himself from the prospect of exile and separation from his family. But like other Palestinians marked for deportation in recent years, he has only limited opportunities to defend himself against that drastic punishment.

To appeal against deportation, Mr. Aruri first had to go to a military committee of three officers. The committees are only advisory. They make recommendations to the military commander, and seldom if ever have they recommended against a deportation.

Deportation offends a sense of justice.

Moreover, the crucial evidence considered by the committee is unknown to the person ordered deported. In Mr. Aruri's case he and his lawyer (but not his family or the press) were first allowed into the committee hearing. But after a time they were excluded and, for four hours, the officers heard intelligence reports in secret.

The military prosecutor informed Professor Aruri at first of certain broad charges — but not the evidence behind them. He was told that he is "a well-known activist in the Palestinian Communist Party" and is known "for disturbing the public order." He denies those accusations, but it is hard for his lawyer to dispute them when he does not know who the accusers are and cannot cross-examine them.

In committee proceedings some more detailed accusations were disclosed to Professor Aruri. They included matters of so little weight that it is hard to believe they could be considered relevant.

For example, it was said that in 1984 Professor Aruri spoke at a memorial service for a professor who had died of cancer. He said then that his colleague had died "still loving his earth and his people." No doubt that was a reminder of Palestinians' feeling for their birthplace. But how could it be criminal, much less ground for deportation?

Professor Aruri's lawyer, Kawad Boulos, said to me: "I'm struggling against shadows. Professor Aruri signed the peace declaration. If a man who gives two hands for peace is deported, tell us why. If such people are exiled, those who don't want peace will have triumphed."

If the deportation order is upheld by the military committee and the commander, Mr. Boulos can take Professor Aruri's case to the high court. But there again he will run into the daunting problem of secret charges and inability to examine the evidence.

Military prosecutors regularly ask the high court to consider secret evidence in deportation cases, and the court does so. Mr. Boulos will challenge that practice. But the Israeli Supreme Court has almost always yielded to claims of military necessity in the occupied territories — and refused to interfere with deportations.

From a distance, one cannot know all the facts about Tayseer Aruri. But one can know that the deportation proceeding against him is a mockery of justice. If he has committed a crime, he should be prosecuted in open court, on open evidence. In any event, the Geneva Convention explicitly bars casting him out of his birthplace.

Professor Aruri is not alone in trying to stave off, without due process, what Justice Brandeis called the loss of "all that makes life worth living": exile from one's native land. Deportation orders are pending against 25 Palestinians. Since last December, 33 others have been deported.

The Reagan Administration criticized the latest round of deportation orders in strong terms, as violations of international law. They are that. But more important, they are violations of the most fundamental sense of fairness in societies that live by the rule of law.

The growing number of deportations — without real evidence or witnesses — casts an even darker shadow on the future. It eases the way, psychologically, for a far more terrible policy: mass expulsion of Palestinians from the occupied territories. The idea of a "transfer of population," as it is euphemistically called, was once unthinkable but is now freely discussed in Israel.

Against that evil possibility all friends of Israel should resolutely set their faces. Deportation of Palestinians arouses hatred and danger. It offends the Jewish sense of justice. It offends Jewish honor. It offends the moral and political premises of a Jewish state. □

You Better Pledge . . . or Else

By Joseph Heller

To Captain Black, every officer who supported his Glorious Loyalty Oath Crusade was a competitor, and he planned and plotted twenty-four hours a day to keep one step ahead. He would stand second to none in his devotion to country. When other officers had followed his urging and introduced loyalty oaths of their own, he went them one better by making every son of a bitch who came to his intelligence tent sign two loyalty oaths, then three, then four; then he introduced the pledge of allegiance, and after that "The Star-Spangled Banner," one chorus, two choruses, three choruses, four choruses. Each time Captain Black forged ahead of his competitors, he swung upon them scornfully for their failure to follow his example. Each time they followed his example, he retreated with concern and racked his brain for some new stratagem that would enable him to turn upon them scornfully again.

Without realizing how it had come about, the combat men in the squadron discovered themselves dominated by the administrators appointed to serve them. They were bullied, insulted, harassed and shoved about all day long by one after the other. When they voiced objection, Captain Black replied that people who were loyal would not mind signing all the loyalty oaths they had to. To anyone who questioned the effectiveness of the loyalty oaths, he replied that people who really did owe allegiance to their country would be proud to pledge it as often as he forced them to. And to anyone who questioned the morality, he replied that "The Star-Spangled Banner" was the greatest piece of music ever composed. The more loyalty oaths a person signed, the more loyal he was; to Captain Black it was as simple as that, and he had Corporal Kolodny sign hundreds with his name each day so that he could always prove he was more loyal than anyone else.

Allegiance, loyalty über alles

"The important thing is to keep them pledging," he explained to his cohorts. "It doesn't matter whether they mean it or not. That's why they make little kids pledge allegiance even before they know what 'pledge' and 'allegiance' mean."

To Captain Piltchard and Captain Wren, the Glorious Loyalty Oath Crusade was a glorious pain in the ass, since it complicated their task of organizing the crews for each combat mission. Men were tied up all over the squadron signing, pledging and singing, and the missions took hours longer to get under way. Effective emergency action became impossible, but Captain Piltchard and Captain Wren were both too timid to raise any outcry against Captain Black, who scrupulously enforced each day the doctrine of "Continual Reaffirmation" that he had originated, a doctrine designed to trap all those men who had become disloyal since the last time they had signed a loyalty oath the day before. It was Captain Black who came with advice to Captain Piltchard and Captain Wren as they pitched about in their bewildering predicament. He came with a delegation and advised them bluntly to make each man sign a loyalty oath before allowing him to fly on a combat mission.

"Of course, it's up to you," Captain Black pointed out. "Nobody's trying to pressure you. But everyone else is making them sign loyalty oaths, and it's going to look mighty funny to the F.B.I. if you two are the only ones who don't care enough about your country to make them sign loyalty oaths, too. If you want to get a bad reputation, that's nobody's business but your own. All we're trying to do is help."

Milo was not convinced and absolutely refused to deprive Major Major of food, even if Major Major was a Communist, which Milo secretly doubted. Milo was by nature opposed to any innovation that threatened to disrupt the normal course of affairs. Milo took a firm moral stand and absolutely refused to participate in the Glorious Loyalty Oath Crusade until Captain Black called upon him with his delegation and requested him to.

"National defense is *everybody's* job," Captain Black replied to Milo's objection. "And this whole program is voluntary, Milo — don't forget that. The men don't *have* to sign Piltchard and Wren's loyalty oath if they don't want to. But we need you to starve them to death if they don't. It's just like Catch-22. Don't you get it? You're not against Catch-22, are you?" □

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Joseph Heller is author of the novel "Catch-22," from which this is excerpted.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS | Flora Lewis

Policy and Politics

PRINCETON, N.J.

European officials, East as well as West, are unusually relaxed about American elections this year. They don't feel they have a big stake in the outcome, not because U.S. decisions are any less vital to them nowadays but because they don't expect much change whoever wins.

Despite the candidates' efforts to sharpen their profiles, foreign policy is not a major issue in the broad sense. That's one reason Vice President Bush keeps harping on "experience" rather than on anything substantive, although it comes a bit oddly from Ronald Reagan's running mate in 1980. They made no point of it then.

In any case, it's misleading. Mr. Bush has had a lot of foreign exposure, but that's not at all the same as grappling with decisions.

People who were at the U.N. when he was Ambassador there saw an energetically back-slapping lobbyist, which is a part of the job, but say he didn't seem well informed on U.S. plans nor did he try to influence them. Foreign diplomats who watched him in Beijing say he had no grasp of what was going on. And a Washington Post inquiry on the impression he made at the C.I.A. reported people who worked with him there saying that he never took a stand or made a recommendation when controversies arose.

It is true that with the exception perhaps of Latin America, U.S. opinion and circumstances have set the likely course of foreign policy for some years ahead. There will be negotiations with the Soviet Union and with America's trading partners, continued troubles in the Middle East, attempts to contain and if possible resolve regional conflicts. The options for Washington are narrow on these issues. There is no question of isolationism or dramatic new initiatives.

A Republican President who takes care to assuage hard-liners might have an easier time getting new arms control treaties ratified, although the really hard ones will fight any agreements with the Soviets, and a Democratic President is likely to establish better working relations with Congress.

But the foreigners overlook two important points that influence policy.

Presidential style is one factor.

One is Presidential style, not only in presenting issues to the public and in personal encounters with other leaders, but also in facing decisions. A large part of policy trouble in the Reagan Administration comes from leaving issues open, so that fights between the State and Defense Departments, for example, went on until events imposed the choice.

The other key difference is in the people whom the President names to carry out the policy. Mr. Reagan put an unprecedented number of political appointees in ambassadorial and ranking departmental jobs, many without government or foreign experience. The foreign service suffered considerably. Some nonprofessionals bring an incisive, fresh approach, others have made dreadful gaffes in recent years.

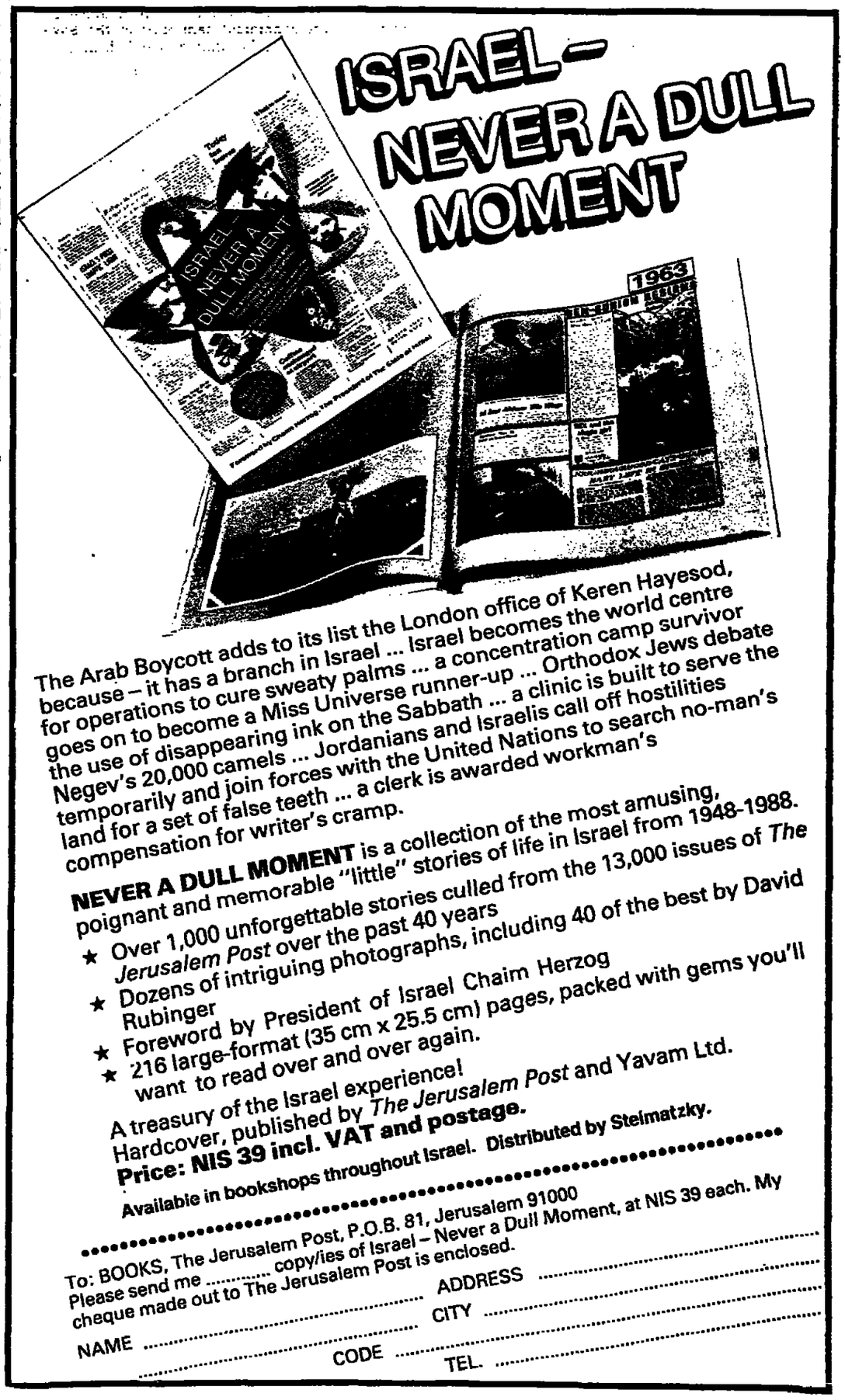
Gov. Michael Dukakis's big foreign policy speech last week was evidently based on ideas articulated by Graham Allison Jr., dean of the Kennedy School at Harvard. Critics hinted that that smacked of plagiarism, but it's nonsense. Of course a President has to rely on advisers, and it matters that he choose knowledgeable and sound ones, not just slick media consultants. If Mr. Allison was an example of where Mr. Dukakis looks, he was a good one.

It would be interesting to know who advised Mr. Bush to use the line of attack blaming Mr. Dukakis for failing to attribute all the changes in the Soviet Union and the Communist world to the Reagan Administration. Mr. Dukakis has endorsed current Reagan policy on dealing with Mikhail Gorbachev, while Mr. Bush seems to be backing away a bit to please the ultra-right.

But of course Mr. Dukakis is right in analyzing Moscow's extraordinary shifts as the result primarily of Soviet internal problems and wise to show he understands the limits of U.S. influence. The facts are that Mr. Gorbachev's attempts at transformation are the cumulative result of two generations of general success in the West and undeniable failure in the East. Even Czechoslovak officials, the hard-liners of the East, now concede that central planning doesn't work and that the problem is how to reform it without getting into worse trouble.

Mr. Dukakis is right in pointing out that the defense budget can no longer be increased. It is "soft on defense" to try to solve all questions by throwing money at them. Now, the difficult choices, evaded during the Reagan buildup, will have to be made.

Naturally, foreigners don't see anything serious in a debate about pledging allegiance to the flag and counting diplomatic handshakes.



WHAT'S NEW IN CORPORATE CONFERENCES/By Bruce Serlen

Meetings With More Frills — and More Fun

COMPANIES may be under pressure to control costs, but the amount they are spending on meetings continues to rise. An estimated $41.2 billion will be spent on corporate and association conferences this year, up 15 percent from 1987, according to Bjorn Hanson, a hotel specialist for the accounting firm of Laventhol & Horwath. This includes spending for lodging, meals and transportation.

What's behind this increase? Ironically, bad times. When morale has suffered or a restructuring has left the organization in disarray, a meeting at a prestigious resort allows a company to present its corporate image in the best possible light — to its employees, its clients and its competitors.

Still, costs are a factor and that is translating into more planning to maximize the effectiveness of corporate meetings. Meetings have become shorter since corporations do not want to keep harried executives out of the office for long periods of time.

Regional meetings with smaller attendance are also becoming more popular. Travel time is often less than for national meetings and the subject matter is often more focused. And, companies with in-house planners are often eliminating them from their payrolls and instead turning to independent planners to recommend sites and run their meetings.

At the same time, the number and variety of meeting sites is growing. Given the size of the lucrative market, hotels are eagerly vying for this business. "Planners have to consider a multitude of sites to select," said Tina Filipiski, spokeswoman for Meeting Planners International, a trade group with 8,700 members.

Since many executives tire of returning to the same few hotels, a host of more specialized sites — like spas and cruises — have been added. These are particularly popular as incentive trips to reward top sales people, but they are also being used for sales conferences, annual meetings and product introductions. Even conference centers, which started out as spartan campus-like facilities dedicated solely to meetings, are feeling the pressure to add more frills.

"In the last two years, conference centers have felt the economic pressure to add sports amenities to broaden their appeal," said Charles Ocheltree, director of marketing at Arrowwood, a center in Rye Brook, N.Y.

To hedge their bets, many facilities are engaging in an "ampersand war," in which resorts become a "resort & spa" and hotels become a "hotel & conference center." Next month, Holland-American cruise ships will open on-board spas, branches of Fort Lauderdale's Bonaventure Resort & Spa.

Even though corporations — because of their sheer volume of business — can negotiate favorable rates, conferences are not cheap. Conference centers pioneered the "complete meeting package," a per-person rate where all daily charges are included. This can be as much as $300 a day at some centers. An all-inclusive rate on a cruise can cost as much as $2,500 an employee for a seven-day cruise.

Using Face Lifts to Solve an Identity Crisis

CONFERENCE centers are facing an identity crisis. Throughout the early 1980's, their reputation rested on being serious: a campus-like collection of meeting rooms with audio-visual equipment that were dedicated to business use.

But with rivals gaining ground, conference centers are having to hone this concept. For instance, the $35 million Hamilton Conference Center in Florham Park, N.J., opening in November, is the first to have personal computers and modems, in each guest room. The $45 million Northland Inn and Executive Conference Center in suburban Minneapolis, which will open in May, is the first all-suite center, where executives can hold small meetings in their rooms.

To attract corporate clients as well as private guests on weekends and during slow periods in the summer, conference centers are adding sports facilities. Since many conference centers are situated in the suburbs — the initial thought was that companies would benefit from a more serene learning environment — they can add country club-like resort amenities. Arrowwood in Rye Brook, N.Y., expanded its golf facilities in April and the Woodlands Inn Resort and Conference Center in suburban Houston is a Professional Golfers Association tour stop.

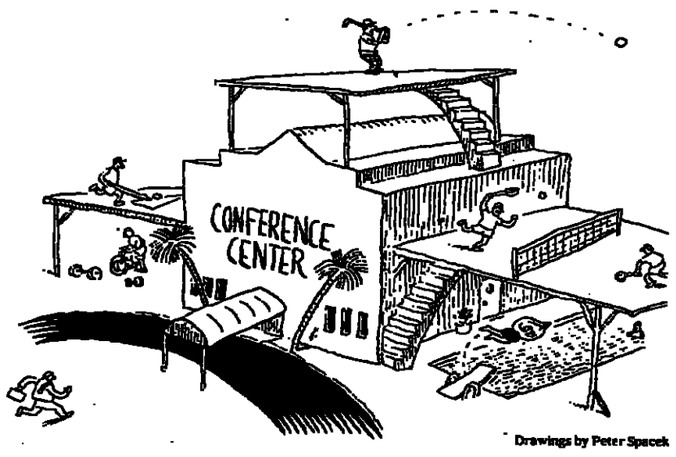
"Centers are building sports components to attract new corporate clients and to draw private guests on weekends during the summer, traditionally our slowest periods," said Mr. Ocheltree of Arrowwood.

Conference centers are also trying to increase profitability by adding more guest rooms. Until now, about 350 rooms was considered the optimum size. But Mitchell Morris, director of sales at the Woodlands, expects this to rise to 400 to 450 by the 1990's. Development costs can range from $60,000 to $175,000 a room.

Some companies are taking matters into their own hands and building conference centers — a hybrid known as the corporate conference center — which is designed specifically for the companies' needs. A managing agent is then hired to book time to other companies.

Aberdeen Woods in suburban Atlanta is owned by Pitney Bowes Inc. of Stamford, Conn., and is used by the company 50 to 80 percent of the time. Other companies use Aberdeen Woods for individual meetings, and some, like the Dun & Bradstreet Corporation, have negotiated semipermanent arrangements. Such companies as Merrill Lynch, Mountain Bell and Aetna have also constructed corporate centers.

Another hybrid is the urban conference center. The Macklowe Conference Center will open in Times Square in the fall of 1989. It will incorporate the landmark Hudson Theater, which will be converted into a multi-use auditorium and screening center, and an adjoining hotel. Other urban centers, like the Chase Development Center built by Chase Manhattan Bank in Wall Street, are strictly nonresidential and provide only meeting and dining rooms. ■



Drawings by Peter Spacek

Bruce Serlen is a New York writer.

Business and Health Mix at Spa Sessions

SPAS have generally been known for their facials and Jacuzzis and have appealed mainly to women who want to be pampered. Now spas are trying to provide stress reduction and fitness for busy executives who combine corporate conferences and relaxation.

"The idea is for executives to bring back to the office the healthy consciousness they gained here," said Lawrence Rieker, vice president of marketing at La Costa Hotel and Spa in Carlsbad, Calif.

Spas are places where business and wellness programs can mix — for instance, spas are being used by senior executives to relax after two or three days of intensive meetings. Or, after a morning of meetings, the corporate group can be led through a spa program as a unit. At La Costa, the corporation chooses a dollar amount that can be spent at the spa and group members draw against this account.

Meetings can begin as early as 7 A.M., and the spas often make concessions in their calorie-conscious menus to accommodate executives' appetites.

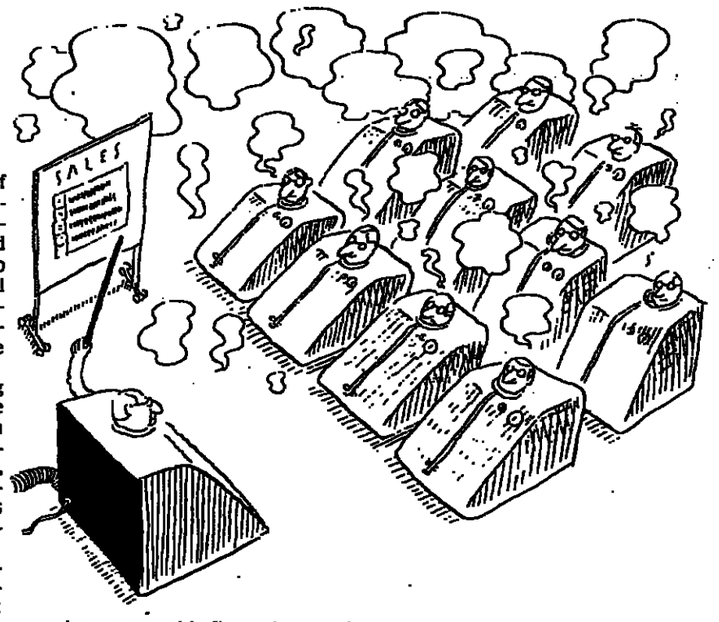
Evangeline Sarafoglu, director of training at Revlon's Ultima II division, brought a small group of trainers to the Bonaventure Resort and Spa in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., who wanted to unwind after a national training campaign last year. The Unisys Corporation, the computer company, brought 220 sales people to the Bonaventure for a kick-off meeting.

"While the quality of the meeting space is always our main concern, the spa was widely used," said William Tierney, Unisys's director of corporate meetings. To be safe, however, Mr. Tierney made sure that arrangements were made for golf and tennis for attendees who remained uninspired by loofah scrubs.

Some companies take over an entire spa. The Reliance Group, for example, took all 48 suites at the Doral Saturnia International Spa in Miami for its annual meeting in May.

Spa-related exercise can even find its way to the meeting room. An independent conference planner, Sara Nealy, recommends that business sessions start with five minutes of stretches conducted by a spa instructor. Sweat 'n Smile, a San Diego-based firm, will provide teams of aerobic dancers to lead exercise breaks and to entertain at banquets.

Some spas express concern that corporate groups may interfere with the privacy of individual guests. La Costa, for instance, "protects" individual guests by housing corporate guests in their own section. ■



Cruise Ships That Cater to the Corporate Market

CRUISE ships are now being designed with the lucrative corporate market in mind. Introduced in January, the Royal Caribbean Cruise Line's $180 million Sovereign of the Seas, the largest passenger ship in the world, has 11 lounges and movie theaters that can double as corporate meeting rooms. Two Royal Caribbean ships will have break-away walls in public rooms.

On Windstar Sail Cruises' $34 million Windspirit, which will be delivered in April, sleeping cabins will be a uniform size. "This way group members can't feel slighted that other company people received more spacious accommodations," said Ronald Kurtz, senior vice president. On other new ships, traffic flow is being studied so that passengers attending group events are separated from other passengers.

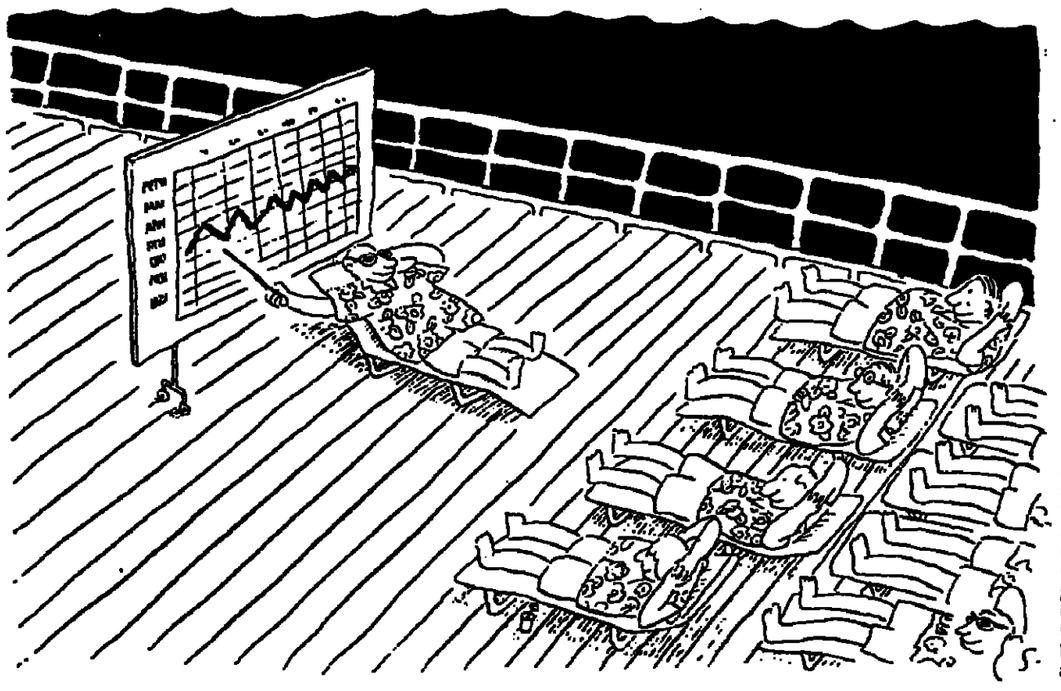
Closed-circuit television is also being adapted for corporate needs. By reserving channels exclusively for a company's use, motivational videos can be shown in cabins occupied by that group.

Toyota, Whirlpool, Goodyear and Southland are among the companies that have booked space on cruises. Prudential-Bache Securities is still remembered for chartering an entire ship, Ocean Cruise Lines' Ocean Islander, in April 1985, to carry 100 top brokers and their spouses on a six-day voyage to the Mediterranean Sea.

So far, shipboard corporate conferences are a small, but growing, business. In 1987, for instance, Holland America line nearly doubled its sales over the year earlier, a spokesman, Richard Skinner, said. Yet conferences are still only 20 percent of revenues.

On some cruises, especially those in which the company charters the entire ship, corporations have been known to fly their corporate flag from the mast, to rename staterooms in honor of V.I.P.'s, to bring their own entertainment aboard and to conduct special short expeditions.

But tax considerations complicate a corporation's choice of a cruise ship. Current tax law makes a distinction between ships that fly the American flag and those of foreign registery, which include most lines. Michael Applebaum, manager of group and incentive sales at Royal Caribbean Lines, which flies the Norwegian flag, said the foreign cruise lines are lobbying to get the same tax advantages as American ships. ■



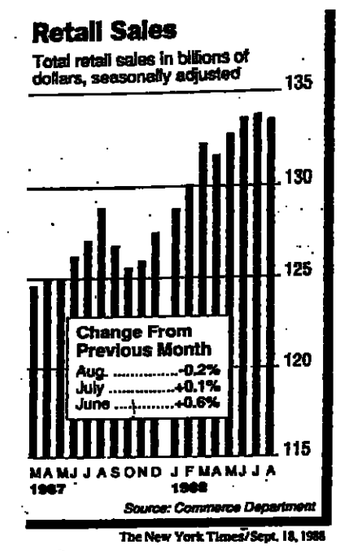
هكذا من الاصل

The Economy

WEEK IN BUSINESS

A slowing of the economic pace seemed to be registered in the week's statistics. Far from being alarmed, most economists welcomed signs that the strong growth of earlier this year, and its potential for inflation, might be easing. The statistics included a two-tenths of 1 percent drop in retail sales in August. Analysts said the August figures were skewed by hot weather that depressed sales of autumn goods and by a 1.8 percent drop in auto sales. They point out that this year Detroit is not offering the generous incentives that caused car sales to surge in previous Augusts ... Business inventories rose three-tenths of 1 percent in July and business sales were down two-tenths of 1 percent ... Industrial production was up two-tenths of 1 percent in August, the smallest gain in five months. The capacity utilization rate last month was 83.7 percent, the highest since March 1980, but the gain of one-tenth of 1 percent was attributed to hot-weather output by utilities.

The trade deficit plunged in July to $9.5 billion, the lowest level since late 1984. The figure was about $2 billion lower than most analysts expected. Imports fell 8.9 percent from June; exports were up only seven-tenths of 1 percent.



●

I. B. M. may have a new friend, a former critic who converted. Steven P. Jobs, a founder of Apple Computers, reportedly will put his new computer company, Next Inc., into a joint venture with I. B. M. Mr. Jobs, known as one of computing's young mavericks, has in the past derided I. B. M. as too big and stodgy for the fast-changing world of high technology. His deal with I. B. M., which neither company would confirm, reportedly involves a $10 million licensing agreement under which I. B. M. will get the right to use the symbols and commands employed in the Next computer.

A challenge to I. B. M. is being organized by a group of 60 companies that include other computer makers, software companies and makers of accessories. They want to draw up an alternative computer standard to I. B. M.'s PS/2 line. The challengers contend that changes I. B. M. made for the PS/2 are incompatible with its previous lines, which set the standard for the industry. The changes, they say, will force the industry and computer users to abandon substantial investments in the older technology.

●

Kroger went on the defensive after the Haft family of Maryland received Federal clearance to accumulate stock in the huge grocery-store chain. Kroger said it was considering a $3.7 billion restructuring that might involve giving stockholders a special dividend of $40 a share in cash plus debt securities worth $8. The plan would be financed with bank loans and the debt serviced by selling assets and cutting costs. There was some question about the Hafts' intentions: They have received similar Government clearances involving other companies, but have not followed through with big stock purchases.

●

The markets could not muster much enthusiasm, even with all the favorably interpreted statistics. The yield on the long bond held below 9 percent, but increases in oil prices made the market nervous. Oil was up erratically on signs that OPEC might be approaching some sort of accord and on speculation about the disruptive effects of Hurricane Gilbert. The hurricane also depressed prices of insurance stocks. The Dow Jones industrial average edged above the 2,100 level after the trade figures were released but could not maintain the momentum. For the week, the Dow was up 29.34 points, to close at 2,098.15.

●

New powers for banks were backed by Alan Greenspan. The Federal Reserve chairman told a Congressional committee he was willing to let banks underwrite securities provided that the biggest banks were prohibited from merging with the big brokerage firms. Mr. Greenspan said he was acting in the hope of avoiding a struggle over the issue that might hold up repeal of the Glass-Steagall Act. That act separates the banking and securities businesses.

●

Zayre is selling its discount stores to Ames Department Stores for $800 million. The heavy losses at the Zayre stores were believed to be making the company vulnerable to a takeover. Zayre will be left with some specialty stores and wholesale clubs. The combination of 348 Ames stores and 388 Zayre stores will put Ames in contention with Dayton-Hudson's Target stores as the nation's third-largest discounter. K Mart and Wal-Mart are No. 1 and No. 2 ... Two investor groups will buy Playtex and its apparel units for $1.3 billion. The groups are led by Joel E. Smilow, Playtex chairman. The complex proposal would give some of Playtex's original investors a $500 million profit on an investment of $10 million. Those investors include BCI Holdings, the parent of the Beatrice Companies, and Drexel Burnham Lambert.

●

Macmillan agreed to a $2.2 billion buyout offer from Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts. The $85-a-share deal would keep top management in place and was intended to fend off the bid by the British entrepreneur Robert Maxwell. But Mr. Maxwell raised his offer to $86.80. The turmoil for Macmillan began four months ago when the Bass Group of Texas offered $65 a share ... Executives of Hospital Corporation of America said they were considering making a $3.3 billion leveraged buyout offer for the company, the nation's largest operator of hospitals.

●

Henry C. Wallich died at 74. Mr. Wallich was a member of the Federal Reserve Board from 1974 to 1986 and was considered its leading authority on international finance.

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 16, 1988
(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
Det Ed	31,839,700	14⅞	...
Kroger	19,878,100	51	+13
USFG	19,048,000	30¾	− ¾
Zayre	17,198,700	25	+ 3½
Phil Pet	12,996,100	19¼	+ 2⅛
TW Svc	12,127,300	23¼	+ 4
AMI	11,082,500	16⅝	− ⅛
Monsan	10,508,000	77⅞	− 7⅞
Exxon	10,356,100	45¾	+ ⅝
Nt Semi	9,235,000	9⅛	− ¼
Gen El	8,928,000	43¼	+ 1¼
AT&T	7,855,700	25⅞	+ ⅜
IBM	7,720,500	114⅛	− ⅛
Ford M	7,024,700	50⅛	− ⅛
HCA	6,753,500	44⅛	+ 9⅛

MARKET DIARY

	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	1,151	1,144
Declines	713	668
Unchanged	293	326
Total Issues	2,157	2,138
New Highs	55	28
New Lows	42	396

VOLUME

(4 P M New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	827,087,530	30,390,463,980
Same Per. 1987	825,426,740	32,744,380,078

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
New York Stock Exchange				
Indust	184.0	180.5	184.0	+2.69
Transp	136.2	133.2	136.2	+1.60
Utils	72.1	71.0	72.1	+0.60
Finance	134.2	132.2	134.2	+0.98
Composite	152.7	150.0	152.7	+1.95
Standard & Poor's				
400 Indust	311.0	304.2	310.8	+5.00
20 Transp	209.7	204.6	209.6	+2.88
40 Utils	100.0	108.5	110.0	+0.60
40 Financial	26.0	25.5	26.0	+0.29
500 Stocks	270.8	265.2	270.6	+3.81
100 Stocks	257.4	251.7	256.9	+3.87
Dow Jones				
30 Indust	2113.2	2055.3	2098.1	+29.34
20 Transp	888.0	860.3	876.9	+ 3.13
15 Utils	180.4	177.1	180.2	− 0.30
65 Comb	787.8	768.5	783.8	+ 7.23

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED SEPT. 16, 1988
(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
Amdahl	2,820,200	18¾	− 1
LorTel	2,134,800	14⅛	+ ½
EchoBy	1,754,000	16⅛	− ⅛
TexAir	1,434,900	12¾	− ½
ENSCO	1,205,000	2	...
WangB	1,143,900	9⅛	+ ⅛
NY Time	931,100	27¾	+ ⅞
Dillard	761,200	42⅛	+1⅛
Thrins s	700,600	11⅛	+ ⅞
FruitL	639,300	6¾	− ⅛

MARKET DIARY

	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	431	473
Declined	360	335
Unchanged	238	221
Total Issues	1,029	1,029
New Highs	25	22
New Lows	39	33

VOLUME

(4 P M New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	40,940,400	1,828,370,590
Same Per. 1987	58,430,770	2,495,050,310

هكذا من الاصل

Mega-philanthropist Milken in share scandal

Wall St wizard fighting back

Walter Ruby / NEW YORK

MICHAEL Milken, the legendary head of the junk bond department of Drexel, Burnham, Lambert, Inc., who was recently charged in a civil complaint by the Securities and Exchange Commission with involvement in illegal insider trading and a variety of other charges, is deeply involved in a variety of Jewish causes in his home town of Los Angeles.

According to Milken's rabbi, Isaiah Zeldin of Los Angeles' Stephen Wise Temple, Milken has consulted with a variety of Israeli leaders, including Prime Minister Shamir and Binyamin Netanyahu, advising them on economic issues. Milken's family foundation recently made a substantial contribition to help support a school in Ariel, the Samaria settlement, and Milken's brother, Lowell, who is his closest confidant and collaborator at Drexel, travelled to Ariel with his family last year to make the presentation.

The Milken family foundation has given millions of dollars to the Los Angeles Jewish Federation, the Simon Wiesenthal Center, the Stephen Wise Temple, and Hebrew Union College.

Milken has also contributed money to help attract quality teachers into Jewish education, by helping to fund "sweeteners" for quality teachers, such as all-expenses-paid trips to Israel.

There is some anxiety in the upper echelons of the American Jewish community that revelations of Milken's involvement in community affairs could trigger an upsurge in anti-Semitism. In his heyday in the mid-1980's, Milken collaborated closely with Ivan Boesky, the renowned arbitrageur, who was fined $100 million by the SEC in 1986 and is now serving a prison term.

Much of the evidence against Milken is said to have been provided by Boesky, who before his fall from grace served as campaign chairman for New York United Jewish Appeal-Federation and was a major giver to the Jewish Theological Seminary.

Nearly all of those who have been convicted for illegal insider trading over the last few years have been Jewish. Among the financial world heavyweights who have been convicted have been Dennis Levine and Martin Siegel.

But several Jewish leaders pointed out last week that the SEC civil complaint against Milken is not a criminal indictment and, even if, as expected, criminal charges are brought against Milken and Drexel soon, nothing has yet been proven. It is unlikely that any of the charities to which Milken has given lavishly will sever their connection with him unless and until he is found guilty.

The son of an accountant who grew up in the largely Jewish enclave of Encino in Los Angeles' San Fernando Valley, Milken, 42, is said to have made a personal fortune of upwards of $500 million over the last decade. He is known as a fanatic workaholic who begins his workday at 4:30 a.m. and finishes as late as 8 p.m. Unlike flamboyant Wall Street figures like Boesky and Carl Icahn, Milken has kept a very low personal profile. He almost never talks to the press, and seems almost indifferent to titles; he never sought the position of CEO of Drexel, although he has been the company's leading figure for more than a decade. He is said to be a man of simple tastes, who does not drink or smoke, almost never takes vacations, and lives in a relatively modest home in Encino with his wife and three children.

But according to Connie Bruck, whose recent book *Predators Ball* chronicles Milken's rise and present eclipse, "Milken was overwhelmed by avarice, despite the fact that he didn't spend his money. He loves the accumulation of it.... He always knows what his net worth is.... No one since J.P. Morgan had the kind of power [on Wall Street] that Milken enjoyed in the mid 1980's."

Milken's spectacular rise was due to his popularization of the junk bond – a product that changed standard operating procedure in corporate America. A junk bond is debt that is not "investment grade" and is therefore more risky to buy.

Milken and Drexel popularized the bonds in the mid 1970's, and gained a near monopoly over the junk bond market, because larger and more prestigious firms were initially unwilling to enter a business that was considered risky and slightly unsavoury. Today most of the major merchant banking firms on Wall Street have junk bond departments, and are moving aggressively to take advantage of Drexel's troubles by cutting into the firm's still dominant position in that market.

Milken put together a network of buyers for these bonds, which included such famed corporate raiders and tycoons as Boesky, Carl Icahn, T. Boone Pickens, Ronald Perleman, Saul Steinberg, the Belzberg family, Nelson Peltz, Victor Posner, Irwin Jacobs, Meshulam Riklis, and Laurence Tisch.

The raiders used the hundreds of millions of dollars they could raise with junk bonds (after paying a huge fee to Drexel) to threaten takeover of Fortune-500 companies many times their size. These tactics struck terror into many corporate boardrooms, which sometimes paid millions of dollars in "greenmail" to convince a would-be corporate raider not to mount a full-scale takeover bid.

Many of those involved in the takeover fever were Jews, seeking to crash the magic circle of financial power hitherto largely reserved for America's Wasp elite. Some on Wall Street view the SEC offensive against Boesky, Levine, and now Milken, as part of an establishment backlash against the brash interlopers who threatened the power and prerogatives of the traditional elite.

The SEC, which conducted a two-year investigation of Drexel before issuing its complaint earlier this month, is charging the firm not only with insider trading, but with stock manipulation, fraud on Drexel's own clients, failure to disclose beneficial ownership of securities as required, and numerous other violations of the securities laws. U.S. Attorney Rudolph Giuliani is expected soon to file criminal charges against Milken, his brother, and others in Drexel based on the SEC charges.

(Time)

Drexel chief executive Frederick Joseph last week denied each charge and noted that much of the government's case rests on the testimony of Boesky – a convicted felon. "In due course," he said, "we expect to be vindicated...and as we have been predicting there is little in the filing that is not based on Ivan Boesky's allegations." But sources close to the investigation insist that much of the information Boesky provided has been independently corraborated.

Drexel has retained some of the nation's top securities lawyers to defend it, including Arthur Liman, who last year cross examined Lt. Col. Oliver North as chief counsel to the Senate Iran-Contra Committee.

For over a year, Drexel has been trying to improve its tarnished image by running a television advertising campaign explaining how junk bonds, financed by Drexel, have prevented massive unemployment by saving companies that would otherwise have shut down, and helped make possible an extensive system of child care that could not have been financed any other way.

In the wake of the Boesky revelations at the end of 1986, in which Milken and Drexel were mentioned, Milken began getting much more heavily involved in charity – in what critics charge is a transparent effort to give himself a false image as a great humanitarian. Some of his charity was in connection with non-Jewish groups like the Variety Clubs, which gave him a humanitarian award last year for his efforts on behalf of the handicapped.

A $5 million contribution from the Milken family foundation made possible the construction of the Bernard Milken Jewish community campus – the new headquarters of the Los Angeles Jewish Federation and its social welfare agencies in the San Fernando Valley, where 40 per cent of Greater Los Angeles' Jews are located. Ron Rider, a spokesman for the Los Angeles Federation, said that Milken first became actively involved in Federation early in 1987, shortly after the Boesky revelations.

Asked whether Federation was seeking to play down Milken's close involvement now that the SEC complaint has been issued, Rider emphasized, "The name Bernard Milken is prominently displayed on the building [at the new campus] and we have no plans to change that." Rider said Federation would not return any of the money Milken had contributed, even if he is found guilty of crimes, because "all of the gifts to Federation are through the family foundation." Rabbi Marvin Hier, executive director of the Simon Wiesenthal Centre, said Milken has been a major contributor to his institution since 1983, including a $1 million contribution for the construction of a new building at the Centre. He said that Milken's generosity to the Centre began "years before" the Boesky revelations. "He attends many of our dinners, and has shown a great interest in our cause of fighting anti-Semitism and searching for Nazi war criminals."

Noting that "a person is innocent until proven guilty," Hier remarked: "It wouldn't say much for American standards of morality if a person who has been generous were to be suddenly thrown out...."

Rabbi Zeldin, too, said that Milken has given to Jewish causes since 1983, and that he has contributed $3 million to the temple. "Michael was always involved in Jewish life. His children and his brother Lowell's children have been going to our day school for 10-12 years. Anyone who says he is a newcomer in the Jewish community just doesn't know his record. When one of his [employees] moves here from New York, the first thing Michael does is to call me and ask if we can get the children into our day school.

"I introduced Michael and Lowell to [Binyamin] Netanyahu, and they have become personal friends. Whenever Netanyahu comes here, we all meet together. They also know Shamir...., Zeldin said. He added the Milkens had given the Israeli leaders advice on the Israeli economy.

Zeldin said that the Milkens had agreed to fund the construction of a school at Ariel after meeting the mayor of Ariel at the temple in Los Angeles. At the dedication at Ariel, Lowell Milken watched proudly while his fifth-grade son gave a short speech in Hebrew.

Asked if the Milken are politically disposed toward Likud, Zeldin said, "They are first and foremost supporters of Israel, and will support whoever is prime minister." Zeldin said that Michael Milkin is "not an ideologue" on the subject of Judea and Samaria and would be willing to entertain territorial concessions. Zeldin added however, "He would not be willing to give everything back. Certainly not Ariel, which overlooks the coastal plain."

Zeldin described the Milkens as "private, quiet, modest people" who do not seek special prominence in the synagogue "although they are by far our wealthiest members. They give money quietly, and rarely let me use their names when they give money."

He added, "I am convinced that the Milkens are honest people. The tragedy of the whole thing is that they really are good Jewish boys."

Column cleanliness

CUTTING EDGE

HELGA DUDMAN

A FUNNY thing happened to a friend of mine some time ago when she was shopping for gifts to send to America and hoping to find something nice in the way of kids' clothing.

Well, now, look! What a fine cuddly little vest, and just the right size! I'll take two, said my friend. And by the way, maybe this is made in Israel?

Of course not, said the shopkeeper. This is extra good quality.

My friend took her purchase home and showed them to me and on close inspection I found the label: Made in Israel.

I suppose there are several morals to this true story; but in any case the manufacturer, Doubiland, deserves some free publicity. This story dates back a bit, and I certainly hope that Doubiland is still with us.

Meanwhile, at another shop, I asked for a bar of soap. No problem, here's Palmolive. (Made in England, American brand name.) Any local soap? Yes, said the shopkeeper; but it's smaller and more expensive.

At yet another shop, I was after a scouring pad. Yes, here we are ... Made in Italy. (Yes, I know, our exports – whether arms or armed know-how – are so huge that we need to balance the trade by taking on quantities of scouring pads.)

But the scouring pad, in its bright Hebrew packaging, is no hi-tech product and so does not rate its consumers' intelligence highly. Little arrows show you which way is the length and which way the width, and a diagram indicates that you can cut it to the length of your desire.

Babies, too, must be kept clean, and the disposable diaper market has become an advertisers' battlefield. The radio commercials have for some time been presented by the infants themselves, and not long ago we had a period when you could barely get through an hour of prime time without hearing some newly-born babe gurgling about its diaper preference. It won't help to wait for the gurglers to go on strike. You may be sure they never will. Even though it's a Service Industry.

IN OUR specialized age, we have a super-specialized array of cleaning products. There are powders or liquids or sprays for cleaning pots of varioiuis descriptions, or those blemished by soybean oil as opposed to sunflower oil; others to wash your hair depending on whether it's oily, dry, humid, distressed, punked, gelled, normally active or permanently braided.

There's a wide menu of hyperactive ingredients to clean the air, which has become pretty gummed up by the out-spewings of various industries and activities which contribute to the convenience of life. There's another menu to kill or maim or discourage the crawling and flying sector, whose descendants are likely to be around for longer than ours.

And there are some great new filters, for removing post-modern impurities and mineral-rich poisons from our water. These I wouldn't even consider, as they constitute a danger to the delicate balance of the immune-system that I've developed over the years, by drinking whatever comes out of the tap. This delicate personal balance has prevented any and all infections for years, and beats all hygienic innovations.

All-purposeniks enjoy keeping the inventory cupboard bare, in the wise-management tradition of the Japanese car industry. When the ants decided to hold an international convention near my door recently, I did consider discouraging them. Normally, we co-exist, because I'm awaiting a breakthrough that recommends a pinch of formic acid in the soup to lower the bad cholesterol level and raise the good.

What I did, though, after rummaging around in the closet and finding some flea powder (for dogs, that somebody left behind) was to give the convention site a spray. Worked magnificently, lastingly.

Now for the positive message. I've found what I think is a very fine soap. I even take some abroad as a minor, offbeat made-in-Israel gift – a category you don't find around much these days. It's called "Yarden" Natural Herb Soap, which had a nice ring. "Made of coconut, palm, and olive oils only," says the simple package. They got the "only" right, although they do say it's made in the "Holly Land". Made according to "an old traditional family recipe," free of chemicals, no animal fats. The Hebrew has "old-fashioned washing soap." Meaning it may be used for hands, back, front, and hair of all persuasions.

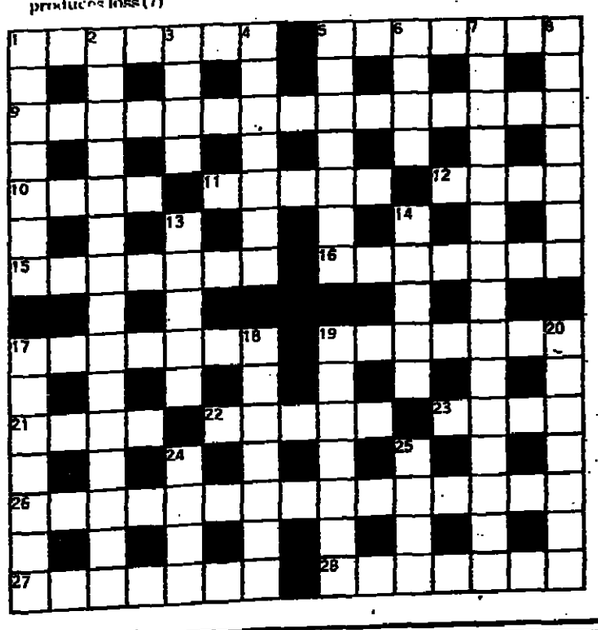
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

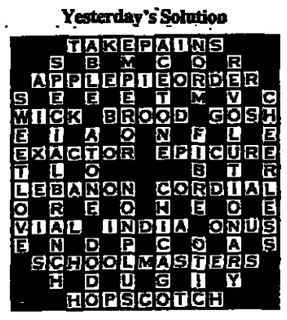
1 Flavours for cocktails and beers (7)
5 Sole highwayman? (7)
9 Ambassador of nonpareil type, it turns out (15)
10 Small depression amid garden trees (4)
11 Lighter way to push clumsily (5)
12 A bit charged right inside golf-club (4)
15 Holiday isle sorted out by river (7)
16 Roadcraft, we hear, of three big banks (7)
17 Bone found by archaeological excavation there'll be a noisy party! (7)
19 Expert, around here in France, produces loss (7)
21 Shocking things in Freshwater, say (4)
22 External appearance chaps spoke of (5)
23 Doctor has a name for this complaint (4)
26 Me, a London artist—most unorthodox of the show (15)
27 Telephoned operator—no change to get capital (7)
28 Registers more than one 26 (7)

DOWN

1 Having two feet like a piebald variety (7)
2 He has no substance, the chap from Wells (3,9,3)
3 Killing sort of fine for a Norseman (4)
4 Warehouse charge undergoes so great a revision (7)
5 Row about engineers' goods in Hull? (7)
6 Circular letter directed to hospital—some swear by it (4)
7 Covered wagon of plain grass (7,8)
8 Most senior lady longing to be finished outside (7)
13 Conduct is mainly good in Scotland (5)
14 The moment I get very loud in extremes of jealousy (5)
17 No mean poet (7)
18 Greedy sort puts on weight after surfeit of food (7)
19 Bunyan's giant depression (7)
20 Changes singlet, feels itching sensation (7)
24 Ruin a French party (4)
25 Something one can slip in a personal column (4)



Yesterday's Solution



ACROSS: 1 Manage, 4 Meant, 8 Train, 9 Oarsman, 10 Overnee, 11 Idol, 12 Rip, 14 Stye, 15 Ajar, 18 Rut, 21 Eros, 23 Amnesia, 25 Achieve, 26 Hence, 27 Rural, 28 Appear. DOWN: 1 Matron, 2 Nearest, 3 Gangster, 4 More, 5 Armed, 6 Tangle, 7 Loner, 13 Pawnshop, 16 Absence, 17 Repair, 19 Tamed, 20 Career, 22 Other, 24 Fell.

World behind glass

FURS, FINS AND FEATHERS

D'vora Ben Shaul

ANTS AS A HOBBY? Well, why not? Of course you can't really handle them or pet them but a lot of people keep aquaria and the fish are equally inaccessible. In fact, the keeping of a formicarium, or pismarium as it was once called, can be an interesting and entertaining pastime. So for those readers who have expressed an interest, here are a few pointers about these interesting structures.

The basic formicarium is simply two sheets of glass or perspex with a couple of millimeters space between them, well-sealed and two-thirds filled with earth. A colony of ants is introduced through a small door at the top and through which food and moisture can be added when needed. Since the space available is almost two-dimensional, the ants build and maintain their entire structures with a transparent wall at the side from which the secrets of the ant hill can be viewed.

The best ants for this are the ordinary household pests, but those of the larger of the two types. Make sure that, when introducing them, you also include larvae and a queen, if possible. In any case, the worker females will make a new queen from one of the larvae if need be. Ants are highly social creatures and divided into basically two castes, fertile queens and sterile female workers. In some species some of these workers are slightly larger and comprise a guard caste. As with bees, fertile males are produced only when needed to fertilize a queen.

Several small formicaria can be set up with transparent tubes between them allowing the ants more places to go, and if one wants to really study these interesting creatures then it's a good idea to cut a few holes carefully in the perspex and to cement in simple magnifying glasses so that when an ant passes these glasses one can get a detailed look at structure and activity. For this purpose aquarium cement is excellent and cheap magnifying glasses from toy shops are adequate.

LIKE ALL social animals the ants are highly structured in behaviour and they have complicated body language for communication. Far less is known about this than about bees, for instance. But a good formicarium gives a chance to observe all sorts of behavioural situations. One is able to observe feeding, the care and nurture of the young, battles and the disposal of waste from the nest. A small, other world right beside you.

If well-built and carefully maintained, a formicarium will remain operative and interesting for years and provide much entertainment for everyone. One word of caution, however: don't forget to leave a screened area at the top for plenty of air and for evaporation of excess moisture, and do keep it covered with a dark cover when it is not being actively viewed, since the ants do not like light in the nesting chambers.

The main problems of formicaria are excess moisture leading to mouldy earth and the destruction of the colony, and overfeeding which pollutes the area and fouls the air. For this reason a formicarium must be managed carefully: but after a while one will get the knack of it.

SO LONG, SAIGON

REVIEW / Dan Fainaru

WHENEVER A FILM is an instant hit the critiestarts asking questions. If so many people like it something must be wrong with it.

Well, there is nothing wrong with *Good Morning Vietnam*. It has been an instant hit and is a good picture. A combination of *M*A*S*H* and *Network*, a comedy that turns grim without notice and then goes back to being humorous, a movie about the war in Vietnam which doesn't advertise the heroic feats of the American soldiers or try to put the blame in one specific quarter. And most of all it is funny, at times hilarious.

As happens so often lately, you go to a movie about something that happened on the other side of the globe, over 20 years ago and you feel uncomfortably familiar with it all.

Good Morning Vietnam is the story of disc jockey Adrian Cronauer, who is moved by the army in 1965 from the peaceful haven of a Crete studio into the brewing cauldron of Saigon. Adrian is a one-man band of gags. He plays rock 'n' roll and tells dirty jokes and he is a scream with the soldiers.

The trouble is that in Vietnam every single word uttered on the air has to be censored. Music is expected to be of the Percy Faith-Ray Conniff variety. A stuck-up sergeant-major is there to see that you toe the line, and a moronic lieutenant decides what's funny and what's not. So Cronauer, who doesn't like geting up in the morning, wearing uniforms, or preparing scripts for his shows, is in trouble.

Pvt. Cronauer has another very bad habit. He fraternizes with the natives. He is particularly impressed by the fragile beauty of the local girls and is even willing to buy his way into teaching English to a Vietnamese class, just because a young beauty is enrolled there.

It's a romp for a while. After all, the studios are at a safe distance from the front. But the tickers next to the studio are already telling a different story, quoting McNamara and Johnson about dispatching reinforcements to the front. Not that Cronauer ever gets a chance to tell his listeners about it, for censors deftly strike out this kind of provocative information. Soon the guns start roaring, bombs explode on the streets, the death count rises.

By now there's a real war on but the Armed Forces Radio would rather talk about something else. Controlling information is of major importance. Barry Levinson, a director who reached instant fame with his first film, *Diner*, takes this story, based on the real experiences of a disc jockey in Vietnam, and runs with it all the way. He develops a zany humour which gets blacker with the escalation of the conflict, an escalation no one is allowed to mention. The media is manipulated to keep the facts from coming out. Choosing 1965 was no accident. This was the transition period when "Dr. Jekyll turned into Mr. Hyde" to quote one of the film's producers, Larry Brezner. This transition lends the script part of its dynamic force.

The film's greatest asset is Robin Williams, tremendously effective as Cronauer, his long monologues delivered at machine-gun tempo, a manic twinkle in his eye.. The scathing remarks about Nixon, Johnson, and their families roll off his tongue in such concentrated volleys you can hardly tell them apart.

The bitter pills are slipped in without warning. An old man in the English class is pressed to supply the right impertinent expression against an aggressive waiter. Stubbornly, he says he would keep quiet, even if prodded, stabbed, his eyes gouged out. It all seems very funny until you realize that Levinson is making a sombre point through the old man.

He doesn't give much credit to American liberals. When the scandalized Cronauer protests that he has been duped by his Vietnamese friend,the image of a well-intentioned innocent, hiding behind the rebellious mask of the unruly disk jockey, emerges in all its glory. He has still not grasped the nature of what is going on there. Levinson makes clear to the audience: well-intentioned Cronauer may be, wise he certainly isn't.

What's nice about Levinson is that he didn't lavish all his attention on the star of the show, but populates the background with incisive character sketches . This interplay of characters generates much of the comedy. There is an easy natural flow. It is clear that each person relates to the others and doesn't perform just for the benefit of the camera.

Forest Whitaker gives a sympathetic performance as Ed Garlick, Cronauer's sidekick. Bruno Kirby is adequately ridiculous as Lieut. Hauk, who turns into a laughing stock when he demonstrates on air his version of a good radio show. And the rest of the cast is above reproach.

The entire film was shot in Burma. There isn't any stock footage in it, which means that all the many inserts, including Louis Armstrong singing *It's a Wonderful World* as a country is blown apart, have been staged specially for the cameras.

And judging by the amount of military equipment on screen, the American army must have cooperated. Twenty-odd years have obviously changed a lot of minds.

Comic interplay: Robin Williams (left) and Forest Whitaker in 'Good Morning, Vietnam.'

No big bang for Ringo's drum

David Horovitz / LONDON

THIRTY years of rock 'n' roll memorabilia went under the hammer at Sotheby's earlier this month, including a Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow custom built for The Who's bass guitarist John Entwhistle, and a Beatles scrapbook kept by the fab four's sacked drummer Pete Best.

But the star attraction, a bass-drum skin bearing The Beatles' logo, which had been expected to fetch at least £30,000, was withdrawn moments before the auction, at the insistence of its former owner, Ringo Starr.

The 1965 skin was originally given to one George Peckham, who worked in The Beatles' Apple recording studios from 1969. Ringo had apparently agreed to its being sold at Sotheby's only on condition that the proceeds would be given to the Great Ormond Street children's hospital.

Having received no assurances to this effect, Ringo took out a High Court injunction restraining the sale. The dispute, said his lawyers later, may take considerable time to settle.

With the drum skin withdrawn, the highest-priced item was Best's scrap book, compiled in the years before he was dismissed prior to the group's first recording session. A Japanese buyer paid £17,600 for the 30-page book, and Best also received over £3,000 for a pair of John Lennon's spectacles, and several thousand pounds for various letters, telegrams and even a microphone stand he had kept stored for the past 25 years.

Along with the more mundane Beatles-related lots – film stills, photographs, gold discs and autographs – were bizarre items like an usherette's dress signed at the neck by the four, an unreleased recording of the song "Like Dreamers Do," and two jackets worn by Lennon and McCartney in the early 1960s. Hardly surprisingly, the Lennon jacket sold for twice the price of McCartney's.

Beatles apart, there was considerable demand for the original manuscripts of several Bruce Springsteen songs that "The Boss" has never felt worthy of recording, and for a guitar, amplifier and self-portrait of the late, great Jimi Hendrix.

Entwhistle's Rolls went for a disappointing £14,700, and few of his innumerable guitars sold for more than a thousand pounds. Now going grey and rather thin on top, Entwhistle left the sale early, muttering about how dismal the prices were.

There were few other famous faces in Sotheby's hot, crowded auction room – most of the buyers being private collectors, investors and restaurateurs. Buyers for the Hard Rock Cafe chain, which displays rock memorabilia on the walls of its eateries worldwide, purchased one of the late Marc Bolan's guitars for more than £6,000 and paid £3,000 for an unsigned carbon copy of the original typewritten contract between The Beatles and manager Brian Epstein.

While the prices may not have been sky-high, almost everything, however obscure, was snapped up. Even a "Plasticine" bumper car used in Peter Gabriel's "Sledgehammer" video went for £200, and a pair of Tina Turner's lace-up stage boots, "without Tina Turner," as auctioneer Hilary Kay noted laconically, sold for £400.

A 1971 drum kit used by the rock group Sale went for £1,500 – less than it would cost new. And there were no bidders at all for ex-Status Quo drummer John Coghlan's immaculate Slingerland kit.

When the gavel had finally come to rest at the end of the 286 lots, the running total had reached £187,000. A most respectable total considering that Sotheby's now holds auctions of this kind twice a year, but still a far cry from the £4.5m. realized by Elton John from his household clearout earlier this month.

GRAPE SHOT

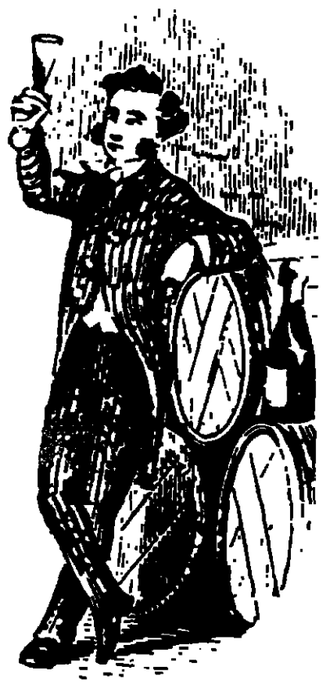
WINEBOX / Haim Shapiro

WHEN I lived in Rome, I usually drank white wine sold by the litre by the local *osteria*. I would take my jug a few doors away to the simple restaurant and wine shop, where the wine came straight from a farm in the Abruzzi hills, about an hour away. It was rather sour, with a rough bite, and if you drank too much of it, your liver would start to act up, but it was good enough for me.

Sometimes, if I wanted to treat myself, I would buy a bottle of Riesling, produced in the North of Italy from grapes which are typical of a large part Europe. How I enjoyed its crisp clarity.

I was thus all the more disappointed when I returned to Israel and found something called "Emerald Riesling." In contrast to the lightness of the European Riesling, this had all the heaviness of white grapes which have been left until they are bursting with sugar, but have lost all their delicate flavour.

It was only much later that I learned that the Riesling and the Emerald Riesling are two entirely different types of grape and have no connection, except for the possible intention of the developers of the latter to benefit from the reputation of the former.



Over the years, the local Emerald Riesling has improved, although it has yet to compare with a real Riesling. Just for the record, I tried a bottle of the Carmel '87 Emerald Riesling, part of their Selected series. The wine was selling for NIS 7.69 at my local supermarket.

Perhaps the most striking thing about the wine was that despite its label, which described it as semi-dry, the wine was very dry indeed. That is a welcome change from the usual state of affairs in which fairly sweet wine is labelled as dry. Still, it would be nice for the producers to get their labels right.

In getting the sweetness out, the winemakers had unfortunately also eliminated much of the bouquet, but there was still a slight hint of an aroma and, as far as I was concerned, the clean, almost metallic dryness was quite welcome.

Remembering what the wine had been like in the past, I had chosen it to go with a Chinese chicken and beansprouts. For my purposes, it was even better than I had expected.

Togetherness

MUSIC REVIEW / Benjamin Bar-Am

THE MOSCOW VIRTUOSI conducted by Vladimir Spivakov (Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv, September 17). J.S. Bach: Concerto for Two Violins in D minor; Shostakovich: Concerto for Piano, Strings and Trumpet in C minor, Op. 35; Tchaikovsky: Serenade for String Orchestra in C major, Op. 48.

THE SOUND of authentic Baroque has seemingly not yet reached Moscow but speaking in terms of established norms, Bach's Concerto for Two Violins and orchestra emerged quite well. Neither too much vibrato nor too much expressiveness in the Lento and a sweeping, forward-thrusting Allegro. The two solo violins, played by Spivakov and Arkadi Futter, kept well apart from the orchestra, creating a clear division between the solo and tutti passages.

The Shostakovich concerto was brilliant, both in sound and technical virtuosity. 15-year-old Levgheni Kissin stunned with his technical skill but seemed to immerse himself in too much romanticism. Actually I found the whole performance, the piano and orchestral part slightly inflated and overdone. Shostakovich's concerto does not need such a huge display of sound, dramatic gestures and pianistic fireworks. Kissin started with a whirlwind, losing details. The whole first movement was played so quickly that conductor, soloist and orchestra might have been participating in a match. The prayer-like slow section of the Lento, with Ram Oren performing the trumpet part, had great beauty.

Tchaikovsky's Serenade was undoubtedly the highlight of the evening. The strings demonstrated an extraordinary togetherness and blended amazingly well into one, extremely beautiful sound. Not the slightest deviation in pitch could be heard throughout the work. The waltz was elegant and the elegy deeply moving. Rubato was used with the greatest restraint and there was no redundant expressiveness. Dynamics too, ranging from a whispered pianissimo to a full blast, were most impressive.

The three short encores by Mozart, Prokofiev and Shostakovich revealed an enormous flexibility of sound production.

JMHP מהשן

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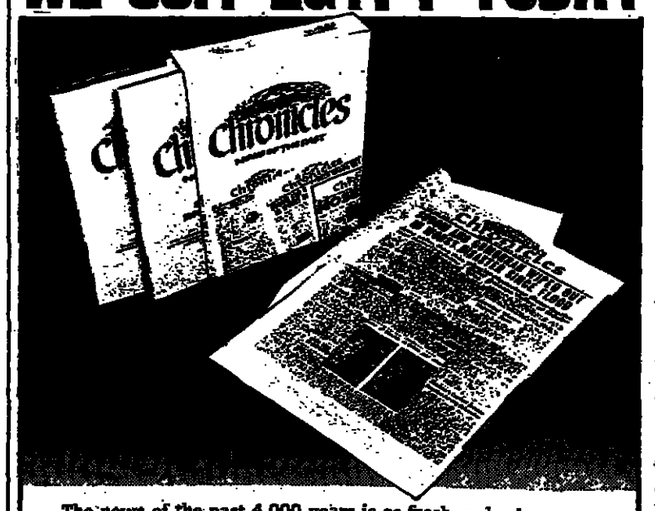
Chronicles
NEWS OF THE PAST

WE QUIT EGYPT TODAY



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TELEVISION

EARLY MORNING OLYMPICS
04.00 – 08.30 Direct Broadcast of Swimming

EUCATIONAL TV
08.00 Teletext **08.05** Koep Fit **08.15** Israeli Geography **8.40** No Secrets **9.00** English **10.30** Dodii **11.00** Spoken Arabic **11.15** English **11.30** Algebra **12.00** English **12.30** Afternoon Olympics: Women's Gymnastics, Weightlifting **15.30** Teletext **15.35** Arch 2 (Part 4) **16.00** "Pardon Me For Living" **16.35** Side Path **17.00** A New Evening

ISRAEL TV
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES
17.30 Muppet-Babies **17.55** Tintin **18.10** Running Scared (Last part) **18.25** There Is A Place

ARABIC LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES:
18.30 News roundup **18.32** Sports Magazine **19.30** News

HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at
20.00 Olympic Evening Summary
21.00 Mabat Newsreel
21.35 A survey of the Haifa Film Festival
22.00 "Returning to Auschwitz" – Documentary
22.35 Moonlighting
23.35 News
00.00 - 00.30 Olympic Night Summary

ISRAEL TV CHANNEL 2
18.30 Tonight's Programmes **18.50** War of the Powers **19.00** Magritte – Documentary Drama about the artist **19.30** From Yellow Fever and Malaria to Aids (Part 1) **20.00** Doctors Down Under (Part 7) **20.30** Science Fiction **21.00** Summary of the past year's Hebrew Music **21.25** Preparing for the Discovery Launching **21.55** Stations Dark and Dangerous (Part 4)

JORDAN TV (unofficial)
16.30 Cartoons
17.00 French Hour
18.15 Sports Magazine
18.30 News in Hebrew
19.00 News in Arabic
19.30 Only When I Laugh
21.10 Enemy at the Door
21.00 News in English
21.20 Feature Film

MIDDLE EAST TV
12.30 Another Life
13.00 700 Club
13.30 Shape Up
14.00 Spiral Zone
14.30 Superbook
15.00 Fraggle Rock
15.30 Afternoon Movie:"Suddenly" stars: Frank Sinatra and Nancy Gates
17.00 Al Ekteyar
17.30 Laverne & Shirley
18.00 World News
19.00 Magnum P.I.
20.00 Baseball
22.00 700 Club
22.30 Another Life

RADIO

VOICE OF MUSIC
6.02 Morning Melodies **7.09** Bach: Orchestral Suite No. 3 (Marlborough Festival/ Casals); Mozart Violin Concerto No. 3 (Perlman, Vienna Phil/Levine); M. Arnold: Three Shanties for Wind Quintet **9.00** Suk: Serenade for Strings in E flat, Op. 6; Dvorak: Piano Concerto in G minor, Op. 33: Selections from Beethoven's "Fidelio" arranged for brass; Mendelssohn: Sextet for Piano and Strings Op. 110; Shostakovich: Symphony No. 1, Op. 10 **12.00** From the Tape Shelf **13.05** Salieri: Concerto in C for Flute, Oboe and Orchestra; Hummel: Quintet in E flat minor, Op. 87; Mendelssohn: Sonata in F minor for Violin and Piano, Op. 4; Bruch: Serenade for Strings; Delibes: Suite from "Coppelia" **15.00** Music Appreciation **16.00** Israel Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Christoph Ansbach, soloist Daniel Binyamini, viola – Schumann: "The Bride of Messina" Overture; Walton: Viola Concerto; Schumann: Symphony No. 4; Dvorak: Trio in C, Op. 74; Brahms: Sonata in E flat for Viola and Piano **18.00** Emphasis on the Performance **19.00** Among Friends **20.05** Musical Medley **20.30** From the World's Concert Halls – Mozart, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Telemann, Krebs, Peter Eben **23.00** Beethoven: Quartets

RADIO 1st
6.06 Gymnastics **6.16** Hassidic Songs **6.30** Daily *Mishna*, *Gemara* and Bible Portions **7.00** News in English **7.15** News in French **7.30** Songs of the Good Old Days **8.05** Compass **9.05** Information for Listeners **10.05** Morning Pearls **11.05** Hebrew Songs **12.05** Mideast Medley **13.00** News and Programmes in English **13.30** News and Programmes in French **14.06** Youth Magazine **15.30** Everyman's University **16.05** Son of The Land **17.00** News in English **17.02** News in French **17.05** Songs for the Afternoon **18.06** Jewish Tradition **19.00** Programmes for Olim **22.05** Every Man Has a Star – with the astrologer Ilan Peker **00.00** News

RADIO 2nd
6.06 Early Morning **6.30** News roundup **6.52** Green Light – drivers' corner **7.00** This Morning – News Magazine **8.05** Safe Driving **9.05** House Call – With Rivka Michaeli **10.05** All Shades of the Network **12.05** O.K on Two **13.00** Midday – News Commentary, Music **14.06** Humour **15.05** Hebrew Songs **16.05** One Hour with *Hatol Over Habibi* **17.05** Magic Moments **17.55** Book Review **18.06** Weekly Education Magazine **18.45** Olympic Special **19.00** Today – Radio Newsreel **19.35** Hebrew Songs **20.05** Greetings by the Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi **20.10** Traditional Hit Parade **21.00** Mabat TV Newsreel **22.05** Jazz and More **23.05** Quizzes

ARMY
6.05 Hebrew Songs **6.30** Open Your Eyes – songs, information **7.07** "707" **8.00** Good Morning Israel **9.05** In the Morning – with Eli Israeli **10.05** Songs and Sketches **11.05** Right Now **13.05** Shooting from the Hip **14.05** Summer '88 **15.05** Siesta **16.05** Hebrew Songs **17.00** Good Evening Israel **18.05** Special Programme with soldiers of a northern Artillery unit **19.05** Hebrew Songs **20.05** Songs by Natan Yonatan **21.00** Mabat TV Newsreel **21.30** Unguiot Night **22.05** Popular songs **23.05** This Was The Day **00.05** Night Birds

ARMY TWO
19.05 The Old Radio **20.05** Current Hits **22.05** Coffee Break **23.05** All That Jazz

CINEMA

JERUSALEM
BEIT AGRON 6 Blind Chance◇8 Loves of a Blonde◇9:45 Zorba the Greek **CINEMATHEQUE** 7 Betrayal◇7 To Be Or Not To Be◇9:15 Intolerance◇9:30 Wings of Desire **EDEN** 4:30, 7, 9 Aliza Mizrahi **EDISON** 4:30, 7, 9 Coming to America **IMPERIA 1** 5, 7:15, 9:30 Peking Opera Blues **IMPERIA 2** 5, 7:15, The Power of Attraction **JERUSALEM THEATRE** 7 The Summer of Avia◇ 7, 9:30 Bagdad Cafe◇9:30 A World Apart◇7, 9:30; White Mischief **KFIR** 4:30, 7, 9:30 The Milagro Beanfield War **MITCHELL** 7, 9 Flowers in the Attic **ORGIL** 4:30, 7, 9:15 Good Morning Vietnam **ORION OR 1** 4:30, 7:30, 9:30 Born to Laugh **ORION OR 2** 4:30, 7:30, 9:30 Deadly Pursuit **ORION OR 3** 4:30, 7, 9 Renegade **ORION OR 4** 4:30, 7, 9 Princess Bride **ORION OR 5** 4:30 Bilbi◇7, 9:15 Black Eyes **ORNA** 4:30, 7, 9:15 Frantic **RON** 4:30, 7, 9 Red Heat **SEMADAR** 6:45, 9:30 The Unbearable Lightness of Being

TEL AVIV
BEIT LISSIN 11:15 Ratataplan **BEN-YEHUDA** 5, 7:15, 9:30 Bright Lights Big City **CHEN 1** 5, 7:30, 9:50 Frantic **CHEN 2** 5, 7:30, 9:50 Tommy **CHEN 3** 5, 7:30, 9:50 Flowers in the Attic **CHEN 4** 11, 2, 5, 7, 9:50 Blue Iguana **CHEN 5** 11, 2, 6:30, 9:30 The Last Emperor **DIKEL** 7:15, 9:30 Crocodile Dundee **DIZENGOFF I** 11, 1, 3, 5, 7:30, 9:50 Bagdad Cafe **DIZENGOFF II** 11, 1, 3, 5, 7:30, 9:30, Peking Opera Blues **DIZENGOFF III** 11 a.m. Jean de Florette◇1 p.m. Manon◇ 3, 5, 7:30, 9:50 Summer of Avia **DRIVE-IN** 7:30, 9:30 Malone◇12 midnight Sex film **ESTHER** 6, 7:30, 9:45 Deadly Pursuit **GAT** 5, 7:20, 9:45 Good Morning Vietnam **HAKOLNOA ZOA HOUSE** 5, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 Lui **HOD** 5, 7:10, 9:30 Coming to America **ISRAEL CINEMATHEQUE** 7 Lord of the Flies◇9:30 The Draughtsman's Contract **LEV I** 2, 5, 8, 10 Princess Bride **LEV II** 2, 4:45, 7:15, 9:45 C'Erevamo Tanto Amati **LEV III** 2, 5, 7:20, 9:45 Mauvais Sang **LEV IV** 2, 9:55 L'Ami de Mon Amie◇5, 7:40 Le Grand Chemin **LIMOR HAMEHUDASH** 5, 7:30, 9:30 Renegade **MAXIM** 7:15, 9:30 Born to Laugh **NEW GORDON** 5, 7:15, 9:30 Babette's Feast **ORLY** 5, 7:15, 9:30 Aliza Mizrahi **PARIS** 12, 2, 4, 7:15, 9:30 Lady Eve◇11:30 p.m. Monty Python and the Holy Grail **PEER** 5, 7:30, 9:30 Power of Attraction **SHAHAF** 5:45, 9:15 The Unbearable Lightness of Being **SIVAN** 7:30, 9:15 Yellow Submarine **TAMUZ** 7:30, 9:40 Rebel Without a Cause **TAYELET 1** 5, 7:30, 9:45 House of Games **TAYELET 2** 5, 7:30, 9:45 Moonstruck **TAYELET 3** 5, 7:30, 9:45 Backfire **TCHELET** 6:30, 9:30 Carmen **TEL AVIV** 5, 7:15, 9:30 Malone **Tel Aviv Museum** 4:30, 7, 9:30 Black Eyes◇4:30, 7, 9 Due to That War **ZAFON** 4:30, 7:15, 9:30 My Sweet Little Village

HAIFA
ATZMON 1 4:30, 7, 9:15 Born to Laugh **ATZMON 2** 4:30, 7, 9:15 Renegade **ATZMON 3** 4:30, 7, 9:15 House of Games **CHEN HAMEHUDASH** 4:30, 7, 9:15 Aliza Mizrahi **CINEMATHEQUE** 7 Killing Fields◇9:30 Local Hero **KEREN OR HAMEHUDASH** 4:30, 7, 9:15 Babette's Feast **MORIAH** 5 New Adventures of Bilbi◇7:15, 9:15 Backfire **ORAH** 4:30, 7:00, 9:15 Bagdad Cafe **ORLY** 6, 9 The Unbearable Lightness of Being **PEER** 4:30, 7, 9:15 Deadly Pursuit **RAV-GAT 1** 4:15, 6:45, 9:15 Good Morning Vietnam **RAV-GAT 2** 4:30, 7, 9:15 Flowers in the Attic **RAV-OR 1** 4:30, 6:45, 9:15 Frantic **RAV-OR 2** 4:30, 6:45, 9:15 Crocodile Dundee II **RAV-OR 3** 4:30, 6:45, 9:15 L'Ami de Mon Amie **ROM** 4:30, 7:15, 9:15 Coming to America **SAVION** 7, 9:15 Deadly Pursuit **SHAVIT** 7, 9:15 C'Erevamo Tanto Amati

RAMAT GAN
LILY 5, 7:15, 9:30 Power of Attraction **OASIS** 5, 7:30, 9:45 Deadly Pursuit **ORDEA** 7:15, 9:30 Born To Laugh **RAV-GAN 1** 5, 7:30, 9:50 Good Morning Vietnam **RAV-GAN 2** 5, 7:20, 9:50 Frantic **RAV-GAN 3** 5, 7:30 Flowers in the Attic◇9:50 Broadcast News **RAV-GAN 4** 5, 7:30, 9:50 Princess Bride

NETANYA
DOR HECHAL HATARBUT 7:15, 9:30 Wall Street **ESTHER** 5, 7:15, 9:30 Coming to America **STUDIO NETANYA** 7:15, 9:30 Frantic

HOLON
ARMON HAMEHUDASH 7:15, 9:30 The Power of Attraction **MIGDAL** 7:15, 9:30 Deadly Pursuit **SAVOY** 5, 7:15, 9:30 Coming to America

BAT YAM
ATZMAUT 5, 7:15, 9:30 Coming to America

GIVATAYIM
HADAR 5, 7:15, 9:30 Coming to America

PETAH TIKVA
G.G. HECHAL 1 5, 7:15, 9:40 Born to Laugh **G.G. HECHAL 2** 5, 7:15, 9:40 Coming to America **G.G. HECHAL 3** 5, 7:15, 9:40 Princess Bride

HADERA
HADERA 7:15, 9:30 The Summer of Avia

RAMAT HASHARON
KOCHAV 7:15 Terminal Exposure◇9:35 Moonstruck

HERZLIYA
DAN ACCADIA CINEMA CLUB 7, 9:30 Overboard **DANIEL HOTEL(The Auditorium)** 7:15, 9:30 House of Games **DAVID** 5, 7:15, 9:30 Born to Laugh **HECHAL** 6, 9 The Unbearable Lightness of Being **NEW TIFERET** 7:15, 9:15 Lui

KIRYAT ONO
COMMUNITY CENTRE 4:30 Return to Oz◇7, 9:15 The Shop Around the Corner

RISHON LEZION
G.G. RON 1 5, 7:15, 9:40 Born to Laugh **G.G. RON 2** 5, 7:15, 9:40 Coming to America **G.G. RON 3** 5, 7:15, 9:40 Biloxi Blues

AFULA
MOFTERON 9:30 Red Heat

BEERSHEBA
CHEN 7:15, 9:30 Miracle on 8th Street

هكذا من الاصل

The economy hasn't slowed enough

In the effort to revive the sagging securities markets of Wall Street, the U.S. economy certainly has been doing its part.

Early this year, when stocks were weighed down by fears of a recession, the economy put on a burst of impressive growth. Now, amid worries about inflation and tighter credit, business activity appears to be obliging by slowing down to a safer, more sustainable speed.

But the traders and money managers who make the markets go still seem unsatisfied. And that has left many observers wondering just what it is the markets want.

Consider the government's latest report on international trade, which read like a prescription specifically written to cure the markets' ills. The Commerce Department figures, issued last Wednesday, showed a much larger than expected narrowing in the U.S. trade deficit, to $9.53 billion from $13.22b. in June. In the prevailing view of things on Wall Street, the deficit was headed in the right direction for the right reason – an 8.9% drop in imports, while exports continued to increase.

The implication was that the worldwide markets for goods produced in this country remained strong and that domestic demand was slowing enough at the same time to cool inflation worries.

The stock market did indeed rally on the news, but the advance had a half-hearted ring to it. The Dow Jones Average of 30 industrials closed Wednesday with a gain of 17.6 points. By the next day, the market was back in the sluggish, drifting pattern that has predominated since mid-summer.

"The initial reports on the economy's health in August were unexpectedly weak," says Maury Harris, economist at PaineWebber Inc. "But one month is not a trend.

WALL STREET WEEK

"The erratic course of monthly data suggests it is premature to conclude that the economy is registering the slowdown from above-average growth which is a prerequisite for lower interest rates."

Similarly, Donald Straszheim, economist at Merrill Lynch, says any conclusion about slower growth is "probably premature." The latest trend in data on unemployment claims, Straszheim observes, "suggests that employment growth will pick up in September and that the unemployment rate will decline."

Growth in the gross national product isn't likely to slow until late this year, he says, and even then it will probably be stronger than the Federal Reserve wants to see in its campaign to restrain inflation.

"Recent indicators have delayed the next tightening by the Fed," he concedes, "but the Fed is still likely to tighten further."

In the face of such restraining comments, the Dow Jones Industrial Average settled for a 29.34-point gain to 2098.15 in the past week. The New York Stock Exchange Composite Index rose 1.97 to 152.79; the Nasdaq Composite Index for the over-the-counter market climbed 2.31 to 383.91; and the American Stock Exchange Market Value Index was up .77 at 298.22. Volume on the Big Board averaged 165.38 million shares a day, against 138.17 million the week before.

Should the economy begin a sustained slowdown that Wall Streeters accept as the real thing, will that mean clear sailing for the markets?

Perhaps, analysts say. But there is also the distinct possibility that investors will begin to worry in earnest about the possibility of a recession.

At some point, more and more investors are likely to question whether the Fed and other central banks can engineer an anti-inflationary economic slowdown without bringing on a more serious slump.

Says Jeffrey Applegate at the firm of Tucker, Anthony and R.L. Day Inc., "The extreme economic risk is recession, not boom."

Trade figures boost dollar

The dollar closed mixed in quiet trading Friday. For the week, the currency closed 1% higher against the Deutschmark and the sterling and 0.3% higher against the yen.

All of the dollar's gains were made after the release of the U.S. trade data for July last Wednesday. The $9.53 billion deficit was far smaller than the market's consensus forecast of $11.2b. The immediate wave of dollar-buying that took place carried the currency to a high of 1.878 marks, but Federal Reserve-selling of the dollar at this level prevented a rise above the 1.88-mark level.

The Fed's intervention also capped the dollar's rise, and the currency traded within a narrow 1.87-1.876-mark range for the rest of the week.

Apart from possible central bank intervention, the demand for dollars moderated because of the interest rate implications of the July trade data. The 8.9% fall in imports and the 0.7% rise in exports point towards a certain slowdown in the U.S. economy. The evidence is further supported by the August employment and retail sales figures.

CURRENCY MARKETS

The Federal Reserve is unlikely to push interest rates higher under such circumstances. Dollar interest rates have already begun to decline as a result of the changed expectations.

Next week's meeting of the Group of Seven in Berlin is likely to affirm the group's commitment to stable exchange rates. However, the exact wording of their statements should be watched carefully, as the Montreal summit led to the last appreciation of the dollar.

The currency's inability to gain considerably on the excellent trade data underlies the fact that we are still in a correction phase within the dollar's long upward trend. Range trading should be the theme for the near term within the bands seen recently but with a bias toward dollar weakness.

The column appears courtesy of Boaz Barak Advisory Services.

Foreigners snatch up U.S. companies

Merger wave in publishing

By SAMUEL FROMARTZ

NEW YORK – Global media companies are scouring the U.S. for book publishers, magazines and electronic data bases, creating a merger wave that shows few signs of ebbing, bankers and media executives say.

"There is an awful lot going on and I can't see it slowing down," says Hylton Philipson, president of *Henry Ansbacher Inc.*, an investment bank specializing in media properties.

Bankers say foreign media groups want to branch out into the U.S. at a time when their own markets are crowded and a relatively low dollar makes acquisition cheaper.

The biggest spender has been Rupert Murdoch, whose News Corp. agreed this summer to buy Triangle Publications Inc., publisher of *TV Guide*, for $3 billion. Triangle, seen as one of the most valuable magazine properties in the U.S., also owns *The Daily Racing Form* and *Seventeen* magazine.

Hachette SA, the French publisher, has spent more than a billion dollars on U.S. publishing assets such as Diamandis Communications Inc. and the encyclopaedia company Grolier Inc., and may spend more next year. Maxwell Communication Corp., controlled by British publisher Robert Maxwell, meanwhile offered $2b. to buy one of the last big independent book publishers, Macmillan Inc.

"We're seeing the consolidation of the industry at an accelerated rate," says Scott Marden, head of media mergers and acquisitions at Bankers Trust New York Corp.

Ansbacher Inc. estimates $6.5b. worth of print media deals were announced in 1987. The pace picked up, topping $5.1b. in just the first six months of 1988.

Global media companies are concerned they may be overshadowed by their competitors if they fail to get a foothold in the U.S. market.

But bankers say there are many transactions still being made as large companies digest new assets, shed others and realign the businesses they already own. "We have been specifically retained by 80 companies to find a suitable buyer for their businesses," says Philipson. "Companies have enough doubts about the future to sell now."

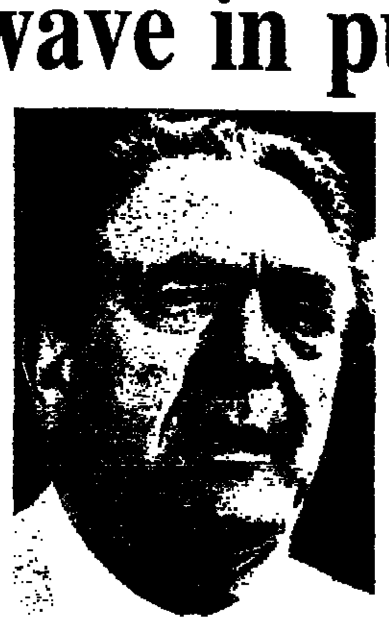
Bankers say prices for media properties are rising at a surprising rate, especially for choice properties. Murdoch, for instance, is paying what media executives say is a stunning price of 14-times the cash flow in the triangle deal.

Analysts say Murdoch is receiving a high-quality asset, worth the hefty price. Philipson says the Murdoch deal rippled through the market and led some sellers to raise prices, regardless of the quality of their assets. "Some of our clients are feeling a little bruised by the demands," he says.

In another major deal, Hachette paid $712 million, or 13.2-times cash flow, for Diamandis Communications in June, just nine months after the company was bought from CBS Inc. in a $650m. leveraged buyout. Diamandis publishes *Car and Driver*, *Popular Photographer* and *Women's Day* magazines among its 13 titles.

"The French got in there very early," says Peter Diamandis, chief executive of the company now owned by Hachette. "But there was reason to believe others were right behind them."

Hachette, bent on U.S. expansion, closed the Diamandis deal a month after it bought Grolier for about $470m. Once Hachette assimilates its new U.S. properties, it may seek other deals.



Robert Maxwell (Universal)

Rupert Murdoch (AP)

The pace of deals also has been heavy in private market transactions that are the speciality of Ansbacher. The firm says it has closed $540m. of print transactions so far this year, up from $478m. in all of 1987.

The foreign invasion has largely left potential U.S. buyers on the sidelines. One of the few big transactions by an American publisher was the acquisition of privately held Crown Publishing Group by Random House Inc. in August. Random House is owned by the Newhouse family, whose holdings also include *Vogue* and the *New Yorker* magazines.

Macmillan was also offered $1.7b. by Texas investor Robert Bass. Both the Maxwell and Bass offers were rejected, and Macmillan instead said it agreed to be acquired by buyout specialist Kohlberg Kravis Roberts Inc. for $2.2b. in one of the largest such acquisitions in publishing.

The recent deals have fuelled market rumours that McGraw-Hill Inc., owner of *Business Week* magazine, Standard and Poor's Corp. and numerous trade publications and data bases, might also be bought out.

British publishers Pearson plc and Reed International plc were rumoured to be interested in McGraw-Hill. Both companies have declined to comment. (Reuter)

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

Shekel Deposits (annual rates)

Bank Last Updated	Deposit Size	Pachak	7 days	14 days	30 days
Leumi (Aug 31)	40-999	–	4.00	9.00	10.00
	1,000-9,999	10.00	11.25	11.50	12.25
	10,000-49,000	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50
	50,000-99,999	11.25	12.75	12.25	12.75
	100,000-499,999	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00
Hapoalim (April 14)	Up to 9,999	9.00	10.75	10.75	11.75
	10,000-49,999	9.50	11.00	11.00	12.00
	50,000-99,999	9.75	11.25	11.25	12.25
	100,000+	10.00	11.50	11.50	12.50
Discount (Sept. 18)	40-995	7.00	6.00	10.00	11.00
	1,000-9,995	10.00	11.00	12.00	12.00
	10,000-49,995	10.00	11.00	12.00	12.50
	50,000-99,995	10.00	12.00	12.00	12.50
	100,000+	11.00	12.00	12.25	13.00
Mizrahi (Sept. 15)	40-2,000	–	10.00	10.00	10.00
	2,001-10,000	10.00	10.75	10.75	10.75
	10,001-50,000	10.50	11.00	11.00	11.00
	50,001-99,999	10.75	11.25	11.25	11.25
	100,000-250,000	11.00	11.50	11.50	11.50
	250,000+	11.00	11.50	11.50	11.50
First Intl (Sept. 7)	50-999	–	9.39	9.39	10.56
	1,000-9,999	9.00	10.42	10.42	11.40
	10,000-49,999	9.75	10.95	10.95	12.00
	50,000-99,999	10.50	11.47	11.47	12.60
	100,000–	11.00	11.99	11.99	12.90

Patah (foreign currency deposit rates) (Sept. 18)

Currency (deposit for:)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar ($100,000)	7.500	7.750	8.000
Pound sterling (£100,000)	10.500	10.625	10.625
Deutschmark (DM 200,000)	4.000	4.250	4.375
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	2.500	2.875	2.875
Yen (1 million yen)	3.625	3.625	3.625

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI. Rates vary higher or lower than indicated above according to amount of deposit.

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates (Sept. 16)

	CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS Buy	Sell	BANKNOTES Buy	Sell	Rep. Rates
Currency basket	1.7070	1.7263			1.7195
U.S. dollar	1.6316	1.6522	[illegible]	1.68	1.6442
Deutschmark	0.8715	0.8823	0.85	0.90	0.8774
Pound sterling	2.7365	2.7707	2.69	2.81	2.7553
French franc	0.2559	0.2591	0.25	0.26	0.2580
Japanese yen (100)	1.2169	1.2321	1.20	1.25	1.2261
Dutch florin	0.7712	0.7808	0.76	0.79	0.7778
Swiss franc	1.0315	1.0444	1.02	1.06	1.0400
Swedish krone	0.2522	0.2553	0.25	0.26	0.2540
Norwegian krone	0.2355	0.2385	0.23	0.24	0.2372
Danish krone	0.2269	0.2298	0.22	0.23	0.2285
Finnish mark	0.3676	0.3722	0.36	0.38	0.3706
Canadian dollar	1.3343	1.3509	1.32	1.37	1.3443
Australian dollar	1.3063	1.3226	1.25	1.35	1.3141
S. African rand	0.6639	0.6722	0.41	0.52	0.6691
Belgian franc (10)	0.4098	0.4140	0.40	0.42	0.4163
Austrian schilling (10)	1.2370	1.2525	1.22	1.27	1.2471
Italian lira (1000)	1.1684	1.1830	1.15	1.21	1.1765
Jordanian dinar	–	–	2.52	4.06	4.1249
Egyptian pound	–	–	0.58	0.72	0.7152
ECU	1.8046	1.8273			1.8184
Irish punt	2.3376	2.3669	2.28	2.42	2.3544
Spanish peseta (100)	1.3044	1.3207	1.27	1.36	1.3175

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI

New turbine will ease power shortages

By LARRY DERFNER
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV – A new energy-producing turbine arrived yesterday morning in Ashdod Port, carrying the hope that it will make next summer free of the sort of power outages that disturbed the country just before Rosh Hashana.

The $60 million, 800-ton turbine and generator will be transported to Ramat Hovav, south of Beersheba, for installation. Under the Israel Electric Corp.'s plans, the apparatus will begin working next June, said spokesman Rafi Ben-Sfira.

When it goes on line, the turbine will add 214 megawatts of power to the country's total capacity of 4,062 megawatts, an increase of just over 5%.

This amounts to almost exactly the deficit that occurred in the nation's active power supply during the week before the new year's holiday, causing the Electric Corp. to order sporadic power cuts in various areas. Had it already been in operation, the turbine could have been activated to make up for the loss of power caused by a series of mechanical failures at the Hadera, Reading and Ashdod power stations, Ben-Sfira explained.

The turbine is seen as an interim answer to Israel's rapidly growing thirst for electricity until the new, 1,100-megawatt Rotenberg power station in Ashkelon is completed in another two years, he added.

Like the country's gas turbines, the General Electric-manufactured "industrial" turbine will be employed as a back-up unit when peak-hour electricity demand threatens to overburden the nation's power supply. However, Ben-Sfira continued, it has an important advantage in that it can run longer than the gas turbine's 11-hour limit before requiring a temporary shut-down.

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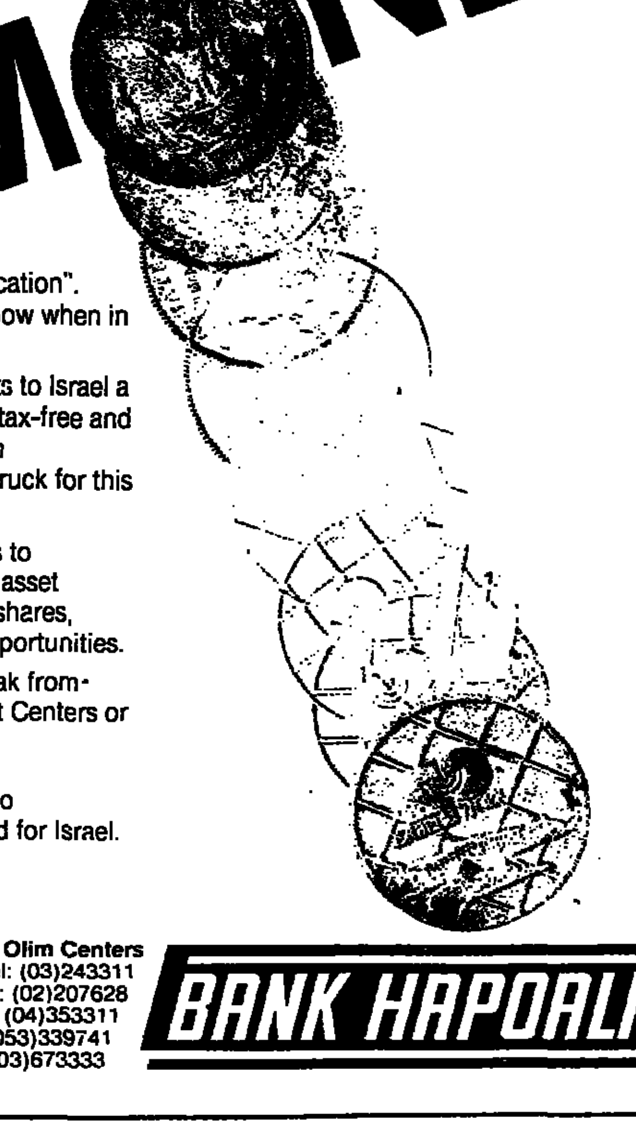

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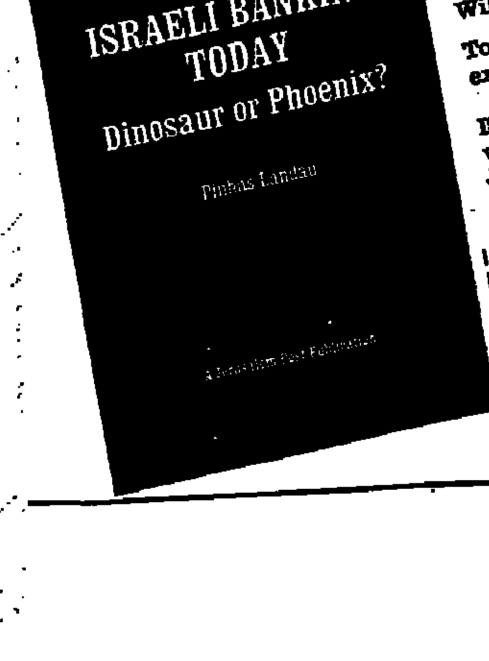

Pinhas Landau, Israel's leading financial journalist, explains in a clear, concise manner how Israeli banking almost destroyed itself, and how it has been rebuilt at home and abroad, and examines where it's heading.

He examines the new crisis: ownership. Will the banks be nationalised? Will they be sold to the public? Will they be taken over by vested interests?

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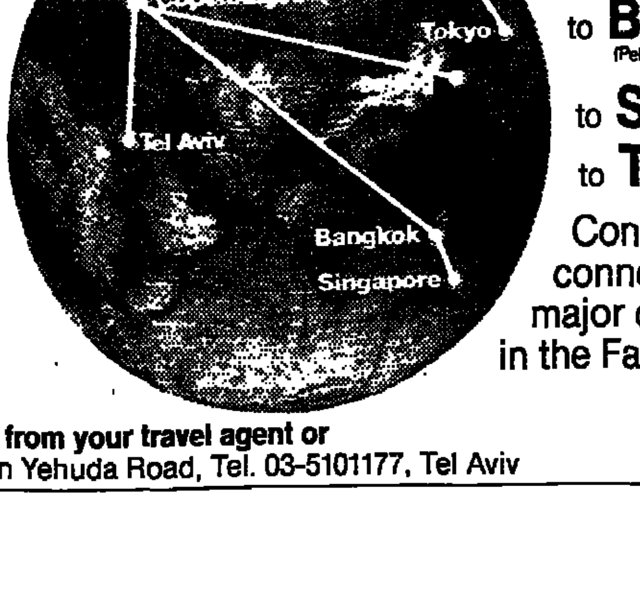

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Zim boosts half-year net to $28.3 million

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA – Zim Navigation Co. yesterday posted a $28.3 million net profit for the first half of this year, compared with $20.7m. earned the same time last year.

The company's revenue during the first half year rose 9% over the corresponding period to $427m.

However, the half-year balance sheet included a $13.7m. one-time gain in bookkeeping profits from the required conversion of its outstanding European currency loans into dollars. But, the paper profit was more than offset by a paper loss of $6m. as a result of the weak dollar at the beginning of the year, another $3.5m. from higher operating and wage expenses while the dollar rate in Israel remained frozen, and $5m. in higher charter rental costs.

The company chartered 41 ships during the half year, comprising almost half of the 85 ships it operates.

In presenting the report to the board, Managing Director Matty Morgenstern and Chairman Zvi Zur noted that during the half year, Zim achieved further substantial improvement in its finances, having repaid $31m. of its outstanding debts and credit lines and another $18m. in interest due to the banks.

They attributed the success in large measure to the marketing efforts, which had raised revenues $36m. and boosted the company's foreign-port trade – that is shipments between non-Israeli ports – to 59% of the total.

The deprecation value of Zim's fleet, which in 1985 had soared to $115m. over the actual market prices of the ships, is now evening out thanks to the rise in ship prices on the world market. During the first half of the year the difference betweeen the fleet's market value of $327m. and depreciation value was down to only $9m.

They announced that "within days" the company would sign a rescheduling agreement with the banks for its short-term debts of $140m., that are to be stretched out over three years.

They also noted that Zim's recent $150m. order for four new ships required the company to achieve greater turnovers, improve marketing, efficiency and savings in order to carry the financing costs.

Clal profit fell sharply in the first half

By JUDY MALTZ

The Clal Group yesterday reported a sharp reduction in its net profit for the first half of the year, to NIS 2.3 million, from NIS 14.3m. in the same period last year.

The company attributed the downturn to the overall slowdown in the economy, declining profitability in its financial activities and the costs connected with recovery measures at some of its subsidiaries.

In gross terms, its results were far worse, with its pre-tax profit plunging to just NIS 206,000, compared with NIS 41.8m. in the first half of 1987. The reason its after-tax profit was higher than its gross was that the net figure took into account the results of its affiliates that had performed far better than its subsidiaries.

Reorganization of Clal's Urdan Ltd. subsidiary, the maker of parts for the Merkava, the company said, cost it NIS 13m. in the first six months of the year. Urdan has been losing money for the past several years, because of sharp cutbacks in orders from the Defence Ministry as well the deterioration of export profitability. Polgat Ltd., Clal's newly acquired textile unit, lost $10.2m. in the first six months of the year.

The economic slowdown, the company said, had also hurt its trade division, particulary new projects that were meant to reach fruition this year.

Continued losses at Azorim Investments Ltd., Clal's real estate subsidiary, were attributed to new accounting methods as well as to the decision to withdraw from projects abroad, in an effort to cut costs.

Key subsidiaries in the electronics sector, on the other hand, like Scitex Ltd. and ECI Telecom Ltd., which had lost money in previous years, were back in the black again in the first six months of this year.

Its decision to increase its stake in the insurance market, the company said, was also beginning to bear fruit. Clal's insurance division maintained a healthy level of profitability.

Clal's revenues during the January-June period were up 22% to NIS 959.5m. Most of this increase is explained by the acquisition of three new holdings – Polgat, Cargal Ltd., and Zion Cables Ltd.

The company said its strategy for the near future would be based on the assumption that the economic slowdown would continue, with the main victim being the country's industrial sector. As a result, it said, it would take measures to improve efficiency in its industrial holdings "even at the painful cost of reducing activities and cutting back manpower."

Clal said it would also continue to place emphasis on liquidity, even at the cost of reducing its profits in the short-run.

During the January-June period, Clal raised $59m -$20m. in the Eurodollar market, $20m. in the local bond market and $19m. in covertible bonds. The short and long-term liquid assets of the group totalled NIS 519m. at the end of June.

Yankees can't repeat sweep

NEW YORK (AP) – New York was hoping for a repeat of its infamous four-game sweep at Fenway Park 10 years ago, but with Boston's Bruce Hurst on the mound on Saturday, the Yankees' dream of catching the first-place Red Sox has faded.

Dwight Evans homered to lead off the eighth inning and Hurst outpitched Charles Hudson as the Red Sox strengthened their hold on first in the American League East with a 3-1 victory over the Yankees.

The Red Sox, who have won 10 of 13, increased their lead over New York to 5½ games. Detroit and Milwaukee both started the day five back.

Hurst, 18-5, struck out nine and walked two while allowing only two runners to reach second base.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York Mets Manager Davey Johnson became the first National League manager to win at least 90 games in his first five seasons when the Mets beat the Montreal Expos 6-2 on Saturday.

New York officially eliminated third-place Montreal from the National League East race and any combination of Mets' victories or losses by Pittsburgh totaling five will bring the division championship.

Montreal, which has lost seven straight to the Mets, tried to make the best of the situation.

Dave Martinez, who hit two solo home runs for the Expos, went 3-for-3 against winner Ron Darling, 15-9, but it was not enough as the Mets won despite getting just seven hits off Bryn Smith and Jeff Parrett.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	90	57	.612	–
Pittsburgh	79	68	.537	11
Montreal	74	74	.500	16½
St. Louis	72	77	.483	19
Chicago	70	78	.473	20½
Philadelphia	59	89	.399	31½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	85	61	.582	–
Houston	78	70	.527	8
Cincinnati	77	70	.524	8½
San Francisco	77	71	.520	9
San Diego	73	73	.500	12
Atlanta	50	96	.342	35

Saturday's NL games – San Francisco 4, Houston 2; New York 6, Montreal 2; Chicago 6, St. Louis 4; San Diego 9, Atlanta 4, 1st game; Atlanta 6, San Diego 3, 2nd game; Los Angeles 4, Cincinnati 3; Pittsburgh 7, Philadelphia 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	84	64	.568	–
Detroit	79	69	.534	5
New York	78	69	.531	5½
Milwaukee	79	71	.527	6
Toronto	76	73	.510	8½
Cleveland	71	77	.480	13
Baltimore	51	95	.349	32

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	94	55	.631	–
Minnesota	83	65	.561	10½
Kansas City	79	69	.534	14½
California	74	75	.497	20
Texas	65	82	.442	28
Chicago	62	85	.422	31
Seattle	61	87	.412	32½

Saturday's AL games – Minnesota 3, Chicago 1; Boston 3, New York 1; Cleveland 12, Toronto 3; Oakland 3, Kansas City 2; Detroit 7, Baltimore 3; Texas 7, California 4; Seattle 11, Milwaukee 6.

Phoenicia told to cancel sackings

By JEFF BLACK

TEL AVIV – The Histadrut's arbitration panel handling disputes in Hevrat Ha'ovdim companies yesterday ordered Phoenicia, the Koor-owned glass maker, to rescind, for the time being, 48 dismissal notices sent to employees.

The panel's decision, according to the arbitrators, should enable negotations to resume between management and workers. The talks, aimed at formulating a recovery programme for the financially ailing concern, broke down recently over the issue of dismissals.

The panel, comprising of two Trade Union Department representatives and one from Hevrat Ha'ovdim, also instructed management to cancel the restraining orders placed on the Yeroham factory's works committee members. In addition, the panel ruled that the 291 workers at the factory should immediately receive 50% of their *tosefet havra'ah* (a wage benefit) owed them and the other 50% within two months.

'Leumi board is on the way out'

By PINHAS LANDAU

Bank Leumi board member Yonah Mordechai believes that he and his colleagues will resign their posts within a few days.

At a reception held last night at the Moriah Hotel in Tel Aviv to mark the appointment of Richard Armon as managing director of Hassneh Insurance Co., Yonah introduced himself as a "former director" of Bank Leumi.

This caused Yonah's interlocutors to raise their eyebrows. "What, have you resigned?" the building contractor was asked. "Not yet," came the reply, "but a few days or a week more doesn't make any difference."

"I thought you were going to put up a fight," said a senior banker to Yonah, half-querying, half-mocking. But Yonah had the last word, as he looked his questioner straight in the eye:

"What for?"

Fuel price cut for industry, electricity

By LARRY DERFNER

TEL AVIV – The Energy Ministry yesterday lowered the price of fuel oil to industry and the Electric Corp. for the second consecutive time since it began adjusting national fuel prices in line with the European oil market.

The range of the cuts were 6%-10%, with the Electric Corp. getting a 7% discount. With the fuel oil cost drop instituted by the ministry two weeks ago, the cumulative decrease comes to 8.5%-15% for industry and the utility overall, and 10% lower costs for the Electric Corp. separately.

Electric Corp. spokesman Avri Raviv said the $15 million the company expects to save by the cut would affect the 8.5% increase it is asking the Energy Ministry to approve. Calculating the proportion the Electric Corp.'s fuel costs play in consumer rates, this means the utility would now lower its request for an increase to 7%.

Raviv noted that prior to the two cost decreases, the ministry had raised the price of fuel oil, but the Electric Corp. did not recoup its added expenses by hiking consumer rates, which have been frozen since December.

The reforms in the fuel sector mean that the Electric Corp. and selected institutional consumers may buy fuel from abroad, so the ministry now automatically adjusts national fuel oil prices every two weeks according to price changes on the European oil market. Yesterday's adjustment was the ministry's third.

The cost decreases can be seen as the government's substitute for devaluation as a concession to industry. Industrialists are seeking a devaluation to cut their expenses, but the government has so far refused to comply with the request.

Kessar: 'Mass firings after holidays'

By JEFF BLACK
Post Labour Reporter

TEL AVIV – Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar warned yesterday there would be widespread dismissals in industry after the holiday period. "We all know there is a tradition not to fire workers on the eve of the New Year," he said, predicting that companies are waiting until after the holidays before sending out dismissal letters.

In a review of the economy at the Histadrut's executive committee meeting, Kessar said a number of industries, particularly textiles, construction and steel were facing serious problems. He said the government's desire for stability had led to distortions in the economy, which in turn threatened stability.

He pointed out that it was not just Hevrat Ha'ovdim companies that were in difficulty and noted that a recent survey by the Dun and Bradstreet business information service showed that over 3,000 firms were facing possible bankruptcy. Two years ago, a similar survey found only 300 companies in such circumstances.

But with the elections only a number of weeks away, it was unrealistic to expect the government to take any action, Kessar said.

At the end of the meeting, Kessar won the committee's approval for his reform plan for Hevrat Ha'ovdim.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

Selected Prices

Name	Price	T'over (shares)	% change
Commercial Banks (not part of arrangement)			
Maritime 0.1	1020	956	+1.0
General non-arr.	15425	224	-4.3
Commercial Banks (part of arrangement – 1988 series)			
IDB ord	116040	648	–
Union	86720	105	-0.0
Discount A	148290	364	-0.0
Mizrahi r	47820	2388	–
Hapoalim r	78830	1615	–
General A	202300	50	+0.7
Leumi 100.0	50100	6170	–
Fin. Trade 1	66400	50	–
Mortgage Banks & Finance			
Leumi Mort. r	12400	390	–
Dev. Mort.	2690	1710	+1.1
Mishkan r	4650	342	–
First Int'l Mort.	6750	230	–
Tefahot r	25000	30	+0.5
Contractors	750	1025	-2.0
Clal Leasing 0.5	14997	74	+2.4
Insurance			
Reinsurance 5	151.5	624	-1.0
Hadar 1	151.5	14595	+0.3
Phoenix 1	549	1520	-0.7
Hamishmar 1	5880	102	-0.7
Clal Insurance	259	1745	+0.4
Menorah 1	905	1183	+6.5
Securitas	1054	680	–
Trade & Services			
Intergama 1	765	1606	+5.5
Meir Ezra	353	3300	+1.1
Crystal	273	6728	-8.1
Supersol A	961	2410	–
Assuta	310	2081	-0.6
Lighterage 1	273	37863	-9.3
Cold Storage 1	447	3243	+10.1
Bonded Whouse 1	1170	1378	+9.8
Den Hotels 1	1250	84	+5.0
Coral Beach	7499	300	–
Red Sea Hotels	224	19222	-2.6
Hilton 1	148	558	-2.3
M.L.L. 1	2071	44	–
Nituv	609	405	+4.3
Team 1	484	1000	+2.1
Real Estate, Bldg., Agriculture			
Al-Rov	292	1714	+4.3
Africa Isr. 0.1	33950	59	–
Arladan 1	7615	371	-0.8
Denlner	4680	48	–
Bayside 1	3721	789	–
Isras	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.
MTM	306	2490	–
Bldg. Resources	531	640	-3.5
Litahitz	97.5	700	-3.9
Mehadrin	4000	2275	–
Hadarim Prop.	960	650	-1.2
Industrials			
Dubek r	2298	531	+10.0
Tempo 1	25150	5	–
Sunfrost	11250	75	-2.2
Assis	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.
Adgar	298	2320	–
Argaman	6310	93	+0.6
Delta Galil 0.1	886	8839	-3.2
Zikit 1	1405	128	–
Eagle 1	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.

Indices

General Share	Two-Sided	General Bond
100.66 -0.46 %	83.61 -2.54 %	114.47 -0.30 %

Share Movements

Advances	Trading Halt	Declines
146 (202)	135 (151) Unchanged; 74 (72)	137 (64)

Statistics

Stock Indices (Main List)

General Share (excl argmt.)	81.39	-1.32
Non-argmt.	80.95	-1.85
Arrangement Banks	114.54	+0.01
Mortgage Banks	108.07	-0.02
Financial Inst.	112.09	+0.01
Insurance	82.19	+0.15
Commerce & Services	71.29	-0.43
Real Estate & Agric.	78.19	-1.09
Industrials	80.74	-1.67
Food & Tobacco	80.14	-0.30
Textiles	54.60	-0.91
Metals	73.00	-0.40
Electronics	87.01	-1.34
Chemicals	102.50	-2.30
Industrial Invest.	64.93	-1.90
Investment Cos.	79.88	-2.08

Stock Indices (Parallel List)

General Index	66.89	+1.61
Commerce and Services	58.39	+2.65
Real Estate	54.26	-1.81
Industrials	66.68	+1.97
Investment Cos.	61.71	-0.11
Oil Exploration	– –	– –

Bond Indices

Index-linked Bonds	114.27	+0.32
Fully linked	114.90	+0.36
Partially linked	111.94	+0.17
Foreign Currency	119.18	+0.15
FC denominated	113.52	+0.24
FC linked	121.55	+0.11
Short-term 0-2 yrs	112.69	+0.19
Short-medium 2-5 yrs	114.61	+0.31
Medium-long 5-7 yrs	114.97	+0.25
Long-term 7+ yrs	115.46	+0.38

Turnovers

Total Shares	NIS 15,093,800
Non-arrangement	NIS 13,049,100
Two-sided	NIS 2,044,700
Arrangement	NIS 9,460,800
Bonds	NIS 8,146,300
Treasury Bills	NIS 50,671,000

Bond Market Trends

Index-linked:	
3% fully linked	Mixed to 1%
4.25% fully linked	Mixed to 1%
80% linked	Rises slightly
Rimon	Rises to 1%
Gilboa	Falls to 1%
FC denominated	Mixed slightly
Non-government	Mixed
T-bills	13.95-15.75%

Arrangement Yields

IDB ord.	24.61%
Union 0.1	20.15%
Discount A	23.40%
Mizrahi R.	23.37%
Hapoalim R.	24.81%
General A.	16.92%
Leumi Stock	24.50%
Fin. Trade 1	26.53%

Emek	116	3078	–
Polgat a	418	1602	+0.5
Gibor Sabrina	2200	224	+1.2
Urdan 1	3631	78	+0.8
Wirell/Cable	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.
Zion Cables 5	1540	3850	–
Packar Plada 1	1451	1570	+0.1
Elbit	271000	44	-3.0
Electra 0.1	1957	839	-4.2
Aryt	14450	383	+1.8
Spectronix 1	998	2692	+1.0
T.A.T. 5	306	5088	–
Y.P. Clal	145	15784	-6.5
Ackerstein 1	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.
Bolos Bros.	72	27496	+1.4
Agan	1695	2393	-1.5
Alliance	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.
Gel Indus. 1	190	1056	–
Fertilizers 0.1	3150	864	-2.5
Sano	3660	176	+1.7
Periclase	531	6142	–
Frutarom	700	6230	-6.7
Keter	87.5	4500	-1.7
Cargal	543	1450	-2.7
Ta'al	15300	46	+1.0
Koor	4400	561	+2.2

Investment Companies

Israel Corp. 5	3340	3316	-0.9
Mizrahi Invest.	33000	42	+0.2
Yisum	39.5	24236	+4.5
Pama	4465	107	+10.0
Piryon	10250	999	–
Kardan 1	87.5	7103	+1.7

Oil Exploration

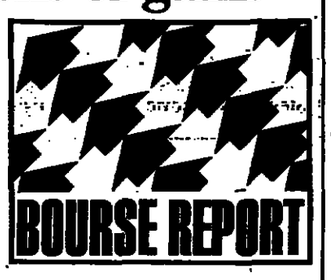
Paz Oil Expl.	23000	75	+0.9

Two-Sided Trading

Name	Morning Price	Morning Volume Shares	Morning % Change	Afternoon Price	Afternoon Volume Shares	Afternoon % Change
First Internat'l	5863	2677	–	5785	1680	-1.50
Fibi	6719	3442	-0.80	6635	1540	-2.00
Hasneh r	142.5	53574	–	138.0	15000	-3.00
Shilton	717	9404	-2.70	717	2400	-2.75
Clal Trading	233	20689	-2.10	231	3000	-2.75
Supersol b	915	7030	-0.50	913	15000	-0.75
Delek r	2529	12633	–	2453	8000	-3.00
Africa-Isr. 1.0	31728	81	–	30935	255	-2.50
Azorim	603	7878	-2.00	600	1200	-2.50
Prop. & Bldg.	2733	2080	-0.50	2671	1800	-2.75
ILDC r	420	28347	-2.80	417	16800	-3.50
JEC	279	22095	-1.40	278	6000	-1.75
Clal R Estate	578	4821	–	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.
Elite	14952	196	–	14952	240	–
Polgat b	300	5978	–	290	2400	-3.50
Is. Can Co. 0.1	2212	965	-2.00	2201	1200	-2.50
Clal Electronics	1810	1694	-4.00	1814	600	-3.75
Elron	159796	67	–	157399	36	-1.50
Teva	9263	3701	-2.00	9216	1380	-2.50
Dead Sea	2056	13047	-0.50	2014	12300	-2.50
Petrochem	1067	16707	–	1065	8000	-2.00
AIPM	244012	65	-2.30	241516	38	-3.25
Clal Industries	152	144033	–	145.5	110000	-4.25
IDB Develop.	6904	2250	-1.00	6667	1190	-3.00
Elarn	770	10568	–	760	1800	-1.25
Israel Corp.	3958	5768	–	3790	4650	-4.25
Hapoalim Invest.	708	11349	–	683	8000	-3.50
Discount Invest.	2142	3308	-0.20	2068	2250	-3.75
Clal 1.0	845	–	–	n.t.	n.t.	n.t.
JOEL	394	8738	–	378	5100	-4.00

Traders take their profits after two weeks of gains

Post Economic Staff



Traders kicked off the trading week by sending prices marginally lower. They were taking advantage of the price run-ups of the past two weeks to take profits. The traders were both buying and selling, but the mutual funds – their coffers swelled with an influx of cash from the public – were the main buyers. But there wasn't enough buying to shore up prices: The solid funds have been the recipients of most of the investing public's money, and they have chosen to sit on the sidelines for now.

The blue chips fell 4% on moderate turnover. The most actively traded shares were Dead Sea (down 2.5%), Delek, Teva and Israel Corp. The two-sided index edged down 2.5% on turnover of NIS 2m. The arrangement bank shares were again active, as the Bank of Israel continued to acquire the shares, bringing turnover in the sector to NIS 6m.

Overall turnover came to NIS 13m., due to the commencement of trading in Agan and Hachsharat Hayishuv. Trading in Agan was heavy and Hachsharat Hayishuv posted sharp gains. Clal, which released disappointing results yesterday, was off 4% on low turnover.

In multi-sided trading, the floor fell out from under Tefahot, which dropped 10%, while Menora 1 rose 6.5% on the back of positive half-year results. Active trading was seen in companies connected with the Eisenberg Group, including Intergama, Cold Storage and Bonded Warehouses. Arazim rose 9%, Matam warrants shot up 15.6% on little volume and Dubek was ahead 10%. Attas and Lipsky were marked sellers only. Reshef rose 15%.

Bezek announced to the stock exchange yesterday that it planned to raise NIS 56m. in bonds on the market. The index-linked bonds will pay 6% and will be offered in a tender.

Five half-year results were published yesterday: Clal, which ended with a net NIS 2.3m.; Ackerstein and Mivnei Ta'asia both reported drops, as did Carmel Mortgage Bank.

News in Brief

Yakhin exports

Exports at Yakhin Hakal are forecast to increase by $2 million this coming season, which begins at the end of the month, to $47m., the company's newly appointed managing director, Aryeh Geva, said yesterday.

Geva has just launched a far-reaching restructuring programme for the 60-year-old citrus company, which calls for streamlining activities, establishing profit centres, and selling off assets. The country's largest food exporter, Yakhin lost $3.5m. last year on total sales of $175m.

The company is required by law to market all its fresh produce through the Citrus Marketing Board. *Judy Maltz*

Bond redemptions

Holders of registered government bonds will now be able to redeem them for cash at their local post offices, under an agreement announced yesterday between the Postal Authority and the Bank of Israel.

The Postal bank will charge a fixed rate of 1% on all redemptions, without a minium fee.

Zim orders ships

HAIFA – Zim Navigation Co.'s $150 million contract with the Howaldswerke Deutsche Werft shipyard near Bremen for the construction of four large container was finalized Friday, following the West German government's approval of the financing arrangements.

The four 47,000-ton ships, capable of carrying 2,700 containers each, are scheduled for delivery in 1990 to 1991.

Incorporating the latest technology, they will be powered by fuel-saving diesel engines. *Ya'acov Friedler*

Electric Corp. profits

TEL AVIV – MK Uriel Lynn, chairman of the Knesset's Energy Committee, charged yesterday that the Israel Electric Corp. was making huge profits while pleading financial distress, and the utility responded by saying Lynn "doesn't know what he's talking about."

The Liberal MK said in a press release that data on file at the Securities Authority show the Electric Corp. was making a $1.7 billion profit on its investments and more than $100 million on its operations.

Utility spokesman Avri Raviv suggested that Linn "read our financial report again, and he'll understand that the source of this 'profit' is the increased valuation of our power stations, and you cannot spend such a profit at the store." *Larry Derfner*

The economics and business pages are edited by Shlomo Maoz, The Post's economic editor.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

NEW YORK (AP) – Steve Walsh passed for two touchdowns in the last five minutes as top-ranked Miami, Florida, overcame a 16-point deficit to beat No. 15 Michigan 31-30 on Saturday and keep alive the nation's longest winning streak, 14 games.

"It was an ungodly set of circumstances," Michigan coach Bo Schembechler said after the Wolverines' second straight loss, the first 0-2 start at Ann Arbor since 1959.

How they fared this week: No. 1 Miami (2-0-0) beat No. 15 Michigan (0-2-0) 31-30; No. 2 UCLA (3-0-0) beat Long Beach State 56-3; No. 3 Clemson (2-1-0) lost to No. 10 Florida State (2-1-0) 24-21; No. 4 Oklahoma (2-0-0) beat Arizona 28-10; No. 6 Auburn (2-0-0) beat Kansas 56-7; No. 7 Georgia (3-0-0) beat Mississippi State 42-35; No. 8 Notre Dame (2-0-0) beat Michigan State 20-3; No. 9 Louisiana State (2-0-0) beat Tennessee 34-9; No. 12 West Virginia (3-0-0) beat Maryland 55-24; No. 13 Alabama (1-0-0) at Texas A&M, ppd., hurricane; No. 14 South Carolina (3-0-0) beat East Carolina 17-6; No. 16 Penn State (2-0-0) beat Boston College 23-20; No. 17 Washington (2-0-0) beat Army 31-17; No. 18 Ohio State (1-1-0) lost to Pittsburgh 42-10; No. 19 Iowa (1-2-0) lost to Colorado 24-21; No. 5 Southern California (2-0-0), No. 11 Nebraska (2-1-0) and No. 20 Oklahoma State (1-0-0) did not play.

CAESAREA GOLF

Weekend winners of the Country Club's individual stableford competition:

A DIVISION – Naji Hacham (Or Akiva) 38 points, Arye Matracht (Tel Aviv) 36, Avi Cohen (Or Akiva) 36.

B DIVISION – Michael Bardugo (Or Akiva) 37 points, Ed Pizer (Ramat Aviv) 37 points, Charlie Elmvedi (Or Akiva) 37. (The result was decided on best back nine).

C DIVISION – Victor Nitsche (Haifa) 38 points, Ed Hoffmann (Herzliya Pituach) 38 (also decided on the best back nine).

SCOREBOARD

BELGIAN SOCCER – Weekend results: Kortrijk 1, Antwerp 2; FC Liege 1, Mechelen 1; Lokeren 2, Anderlecht 4; Club Bruges 4, St Truiden 0; Molenbeek 2, Cercle Bruges 1; Racing Mechelen 1, Beveren 3; Beerschot 1, Standard Liege 1; Charleroi 3, Waregem 0; Genk 0, Lierse 0.

SPANISH SOCCER – Weekend results: Seville 4, Atletico Madrid 1; Athletic Bilbao 1, Cadiz 0; Logrones 1, Malaga 0; Celta 0, Espanol 0; Real Murcia 0, Elche 1; Barcelona 1, Valencia 1; Real Valladolid 1, Osasuna 0; Real Zaragoza 1, Sporting 1; Real Madrid 2, Real Sociedad 2; Real Oviedo 0, Real Betis 3.

CRICKET – Lancashire beat Worcestershire by 52 runs to win the final of the 40-overs-a-side English Sunday League Cup at Edgbaston yesterday.

Scores: Lancashire 201 for five innings closed (T. Jesty 59, M. Watkinson 42 n.o.). Worcestershire 149 in 35.5 overs (P. Neale 42, A. Hayhurst four for 46).

In deep sorrow we announce
the untimely passing of

LEA GOLDFISCHER
(née KATZ)

after a brave, prolonged struggle against cruel illness

Mourned by:
Renée, Nahum and Yuval (Goldfischer) Hochman

The funeral took place within the family circle on September 18.

In deep sorrow and anguish, we announce the death of our beloved husband, father, and grandfather

DAVID KARL PORAT

The funeral will set out today, Monday, September 19 at 12:30 p.m. from the home of the deceased, 8 Rehov Mateh Aharon, Ramat Gan. The ceremony will take place at 1 p.m. in the Kiryat Shaul cemetery. Transportation will be available for mourners.

His wife: **Jehudit (Jolly)**
His son and daughter-in-law: **Daniel and Nurith**
His grandchildren: **Lior, Michael and Roni and all the Family.**

Kindly refrain from condolence visits.

ACI
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICANS & CANADIANS IN ISRAEL

Netanya Region

mourns the passing of

DAVID DOW ז"ל

past Regional Chairman and devoted supporter

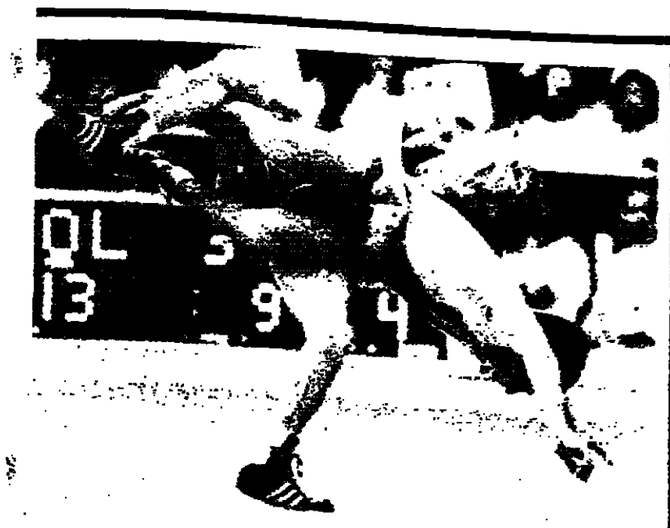
On the fourth anniversary of the passing of

YONATAN MAXIMON ז"ל

a ceremony will be held at the graveside, at Kibbutz Yahel, on Thursday, September 22, 1988 (Tishri 11 5749) at 3:30p.m.

The family and Beit Yahel

هكذا من الاصل



NOT SO HAPPY LANDINGS – Dov Grobermann is about to land on the canvas after being overpowered and outclassed by Andrzej Glab of Poland in the men's Greco-Roman 48-kg. class event. (Reuter)

Wrestlers suffer mixed fortunes

Post Sport Staff

Wrestler Evan Bernstein gave the Israeli camp in Seoul a lift yesterday when he gained a hard-earned victory in his opening bout of the Greco-Roman wrestling tournament. Bernstein later lost his second bout in the ring as Israeli competitors had a mixed day with both politics and the complications of scheduled events conflicting with Yom Kippur both again major foci of attention for the Israeli team.

Bernstein showed characteristic tenacity in his contest with Egypt's Ibrahim Kamal. The doughty 90kg class fighter employed his usual tactics by immediately going onto the offensive. It paid dividends as he sped to a 6-0 points lead. Although his Egyptian opponent battled gamely back to 6-8 at the end of the first round, a rested Bernstein again took the initiative and went into an 11-6 lead which enabled him to relax a little once more. He gave away one final point, losing valuable time before going on to complete his victory 11-7.

Israel at the Games

Bernstein then had a bye, but was well beaten in his third bout of the day. Strangely, forwent his favoured aggressive style and engaged almost entirely in evasive tactics. This led the referee to award the fight to Frenchman Jean-Francois Court on grounds of passivity by Bernstein after the bout was only four minutes old.

Since, however, the preliminaries are based on a double-defeat elimination rule he still lives another day in his bid to reach tomorrow's quarter finals. But he must get by a top-class Austrian if he is to survive.

His colleague in the 48kg class Dov Grobermann had a rather less satisfactory day and he can in effect pack his bags and enjoy the rest of the Games as a spectator. His opponent from Yemen simply failed to appear for his opening-round match. Abdullah Alizani did not show even after he was paged three times. Following a required waiting period, the referee declared the Israeli had won by a walk-over.

Neither Alizani nor anyone else from the Yemeni team was available for an explanation and telephone calls to the delegation's office went unanswered.

"There is no doubt in my mind that his motives were political. The minute he saw the draw it was probably decided he would not fight," said one official in the Israel team. Grobermann's victory by default bumped him into the second round, but he was defeated by Andrzj Glab of Poland who won handsomely on points. The Pole, rated fourth in the world, is a strong medal contender.

That it was no disgrace for Grobermann to have lost to Glab had been amply demonstrated earlier when the Pole registered the upset of the day by defeating world champion Maguyatdin Allakhverdiyev of the Soviet Union in the first round.

But whatever hope the Russian-born Israeli might have had of battling on into another day went by the board when he was beaten on points himself by Allakhverdiyev in his next bout. He did well to last the distance.

It was also a disappointing day for swimmer Eyal Stigman. He was not at his best, turning in a time of only 1:05.92 in the 100m breaststroke heats. It left him in eighth place. He had the ill luck to be in a particularly strong heat. His time – even though well outside his own national record of 1:04.55. would have given fifth place in several of the other eight heats. In the end he had the 42nd best time out of the 61 entrants.

He now waits for his second event, the 200m breaststroke, on Friday.

Today, gymnast Revital Sharon and marksmen Yitshak Yonassi and Eddy Papirov begin their events, the gymnast in the compulsory exercises and the shooters in their small bore rifle event.

The boxers' schedule remains in abeyance because of Yom Kippur. Light-flyweight Yehuda Ben-Haim was scheduled to meet Morocco's Mahjoub M'Jirih in the second round on Wednesday morning but will not box because of the Holiday. On the other hand Moroccan team officials were considering refusing to let their man fight anyway because of the Arab boycott.

"We have sought guidance from the sports ministry and are awaiting a response," the secretary-general of Morocco's Olympic Committee, Brahim Ehral, said yesterday.

If one contestant refuses to compete, the other will receive a bye to the third round. If both refuse, the third round opponent will get a bye to the fourth.

Middleweight Aharon Jacobshvili is up against a West German opponent today but he too might have to bow out even if he wins because his second round match is scheduled for Tuesday evening and he too will not fight because of Yom Kippur.

The tennis players seem to be able to vault the schedule hurdle since the men go into action tomorrow and their second round matches, if they get through the first, would be only on Thursday while Ilana Berger only begins playing on Thursday.

Today's TV coverage from the Olympics

04.00 – 06.00	Live relay of springboard diving and swimming finals, including 100m women's freestyle, 400m women's individual medley, 100m men's breaststroke and 200m men's freestyle.
12.30 – 15.30	Live relay of women's gymnastics, and weightlifting.
20.00 – 21.00	Highlights from Day 3.

Jordan TV has been broadcasting recorded highlights daily from 2:00 p.m. Israel time.

Wojdat grabs limelight

SEOUL – Poland's Artur Wojdat stole some of the limelight from world champions Matt Biondi and Michael Gross yesterday, clocking the fastest time in the 200 metres freestyle heats on the first day of Olympic swimming competition.

But both the American and the West German looked full of power for today's final.

There was a major upset, however, when Italian Giorgio Lamberti, European silver medallist ahead of Gross and third fastest in the world this year, failed to qualify. He could only manage 12th best in 1:50.47.

Both Biondi, still sporting a trim beard, and defending Olympic champion Gross were content to ease off on the final lengths of their heats, as they were sure of qualifying for the eight-man final.

Biondi, world champion and record-holder in the 100 metres, was inside the world record splits of Gross up to 150 metres – over a second inside at 100 – but allowed Wojdat to forge through and win in one minute 48.02 seconds.

The American clocked 1:48.39 in an encouraging start to his bid to land medals in seven events, a feat he achieved at the 1986 World Championships, where he won three golds.

Wojdat burst out of the shadows last March, when he broke Gross's world 400 metres freestyle record, and his performance yesterday underlined his medal potential at the shorter distance as well.

Gross, hair bleached blond, was nearly a second inside his world record split at 100 metres, but eased off to win the final heat in 1:48.55, outside the 1:47.44 world mark he set when winning the Olympic title in Los Angeles.

Sweden's Anders Holmertz, who dethroned Gross as European champion last year, just squeezed into the final as slowest qualifier in 1:49.28.

European champion Adrian Moorhouse, Britain's hope for a third men's breaststroke title in four Olympics, led qualifiers in the 100 metres event, winning the final heat in 1:02.19.

Canadian Victor Davis, 1984 Olympic 200 metres breaststroke champion and silver medallist over 100 metres, won his heat in 1:02.48, the second fastest time overall.

Moorhouse and Davis have also shared a long rivalry, highlighted at the 1986 World Championships when Davis took the title after the Briton touched first, only to be disqualified for a faulty kick at the turn.

In women's competition, world champion Kristin Otto of East Germany was content to settle for second place in her 100 metres freestyle heat behind Catherine Plewinski of France, who clocked a national record of 55.53 seconds.

Otto, fifth at the halfway mark in 27.30, moved up to finish second in 55.80, well outside the world record 54.73 she set at the 1986 World championships and the Olympic mark of 54.79 of compatriot Barbara Krause from the 1980 Moscow games.

European champion Noemi Lung of Romania led the way in the women's 400 metres individual medley, winning her heat in 4:41.96.

American Janet Evans, fastest in the world this year, won the final heat in 4:43.04, ahead of East German newcomer Daniela Hunger (4:44.85).

(Reuter, AP)

Major upset in Games' first gold

SEOUL (AFP) – The first gold medal of the Seoul Games provided a major upset when Irina Shilova, a 28-year-old Soviet sports instructor, won the women's air-rifle shooting competition.

The strongly fancied 24 year-old Vessela Letcheva of Bulgaria, a world record holder and winner of the World Cup here last year, failed to make it into the controversial top eight shoot-out.

It is the first time the first eight have had to go into a shoot-out in the Olympics. Competitors have strongly opposed the change but shooting officials decided it would make for better television.

American Deena Wigger, who had been expected to be the Bulgarian's main rival, also failed to make the final.

Instead it was West Germany's Silvia Sperber, who went into the final in seventh place, who threatened the Russian. She closed up to take the silver and finish only one point off Shilova's 498.5 total.

Former European champion Anna Malukhina, 29, of the Soviet Union took the bronze with 495.8 points.

Launi Meili of the U.S., who had led after the first 40 shots, fell back to sixth spot.

In the men's free pistol shooting competition, Sorin Babii of Romania won the gold medal. Ragnar Skanaker of Sweden took the silver medal and Igor Bassinski of the Soviet Union the bronze. Babii scored 660 points to win Romania's first gold of the Games. Skanaker had 657 for Sweden's first medal and Bassinski also had 657.

DIVING: China's Xu Yanmei, succeeding on a dive she had failed the night before, outscored Michele Mitchell in the final round yesterday to edge the American for the women's platform diving gold medal.

The other U.S. competitor, Wendy Williams, backed into the bronze medal when 14-year-old Chen Xiaodan of China, who had finished first in Saturday's preliminaries, badly missed her final dive.

Xu, 16, leading by just 27-hundredths of a point, scored a 68.73 on her last dive, a backward 2½ somersault from the pike position with a relatively high 2.9 degree of difficulty. Mitchell had 60.75 on her last dive, a forward 3½ somersault from the tuck position with a 2.7 degree of difficulty. She had 65.61 on it in the preliminaries.

Xu finished with 445.20 points, Mitchell had 436.95 and Williams 400.44.

The order was similar to the competition at the 1984 Olympics when China's Zhou Jihong won the gold medal, Mitchell the silver and American Wendy Wyland the bronze.

BASKETBALL – David Robinson scored 16 points to lead the U.S. to a 97-53 victory over Spain in a rematch of the 1984 Olympic gold medal game.

Joining Robinson in double figures were Hersey Hawkins and Danny Manning with 15 each and Dan Majerle and Charles Smith IV with 12 each.

Three-time Olympian Juan San Epifanio led Spain with 11 points, in another game Australia beat Puerto Rico 81-77.

The Soviet Union team gambled and lost on superstar Arvidas Sabonis as Yugoslavia pulled off a bold win to throw the tournament wide open. Yugoslavia overcame their nerves to win 92-76 and leave the Soviets wondering whether they should continue with their 2.23m star, who was playing for the first time since rupturing his Achilles heel in May, 1987.

Soviet coach Alexander Gomelski sent on Sabonis 10 minutes into the first half with his team struggling to get on top. He scored seven points but the Yugoslavs gained in confidence and pulled ahead 39-33 at the interval.

Sabonis tired badly in the second half. He scored only four more points and let his Yugoslav opponents run round him on the defensive end.

Drazen Petrovic scored 25 points for the Yugoslavs, who lost to the Soviets in the European Championships in Rotterdam this summer, and Zarko Paspalj added 20.

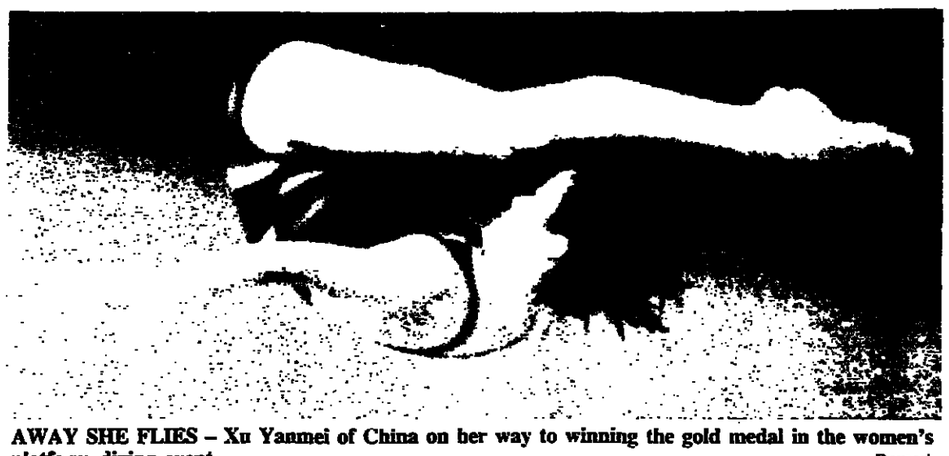
CYCLING – East Germany won the 100-km. team trial with a time of 1:54.77. Poland won the silver medal, 1:57.54, and Sweden the bronze, 1:59.47.

MODERN PENTATHLON – Mohamed Abouelsouad of Egypt shared the individual lead and helped his team pull ahead of powerhouses Czechoslovakia and Italy after the first day's events. Abouelsouad and Alex Watson of Australia had perfect rides in the equestrian event to score 1,100 points each. Hiroshi Saito of Japan hit a near-perfect 1,096 to place third in the first of the five-day event.

The other four pentathlon events are fencing, swimming, shooting and running.

The Egyptians' combined total of 3,058 points in team standings put them ahead of the Czechs who had 3,050. Italy was third with 2,998 points and Britain fourth with 2,986.

The Hungarians, favourites along with the Soviet Union for the team gold, were fifth with 2,952 points, while the Soviets stood at 14th place after mediocre performances by their usually strong contenders.



AWAY SHE FLIES – Xu Yanmei of China on her way to winning the gold medal in the women's platform diving event. (Reuter)

Rough Socceroos at it again

Post Sports Staff and Agencies

Australia, who kept Israel out of the Olympic soccer tournament by winning the qualifying tournament by their physical approach to the game earlier this year, pulled off the shock result of the tournament so far when they beat Yugoslavia 1-0 in the opening match of group D in Kwangju yesterday.

Israel will be up against "the old enemy" again early in 1989 in the Oceanea World Cup qualifying tourney and national coach Ya'akov Grundman was in the stands as the Socceroos' hero proved to be 24-year-old striker Frank Farina, the leading scorer in the Australian League this season.

The winner came three minutes into the second half when Farina swept between defenders Srecko Katanec and Refik Sabanadzovic, leaving them stranded like beached whales as he rolled a left-foot shot away from substitute goalkeeper Stevan Stojanovic into the right hand corner of the net.

Stojanovic had replaced Dragoje Lekovic in the first half, after he had been kicked in the head by Graham Arnold, who was lucky not to get his marching orders for rough play.

The Australians' physical approach – which has intimidated Israel so awesomely in the past – continued to upset the lightweight Yugoslavs. Indeed, Socceroos were awarded no less than six yellow cards throughout the course of the match. The Yugoslavs were actually fortunate not to lose by a heavier margin.

Four minutes from time Socceroos skipper Charlie Yankos pushed a penalty wide, after Sabanadzovic had handled a shot from Robert Slater.

Earlier Dave Mitchell, the former Scottish-based striker who plays for Dutch club Feyenoord, squandered another golden opportunity when he headed a corner against a post from point-blank range.

There was also a suprise result in the group C match at Pusan, where South Korea held the Soviet Union, one of the favourites for the gold medal, to a goalless draw.

India's secret weapon ineffective

SEOUL (AFP) – India brought along a secret weapon to the Games in their quest for a ninth Olympic hockey title – a psychologist to make players believe they can be winners again together.

Hussain Ahmed Khan, the first psychologist to go abroad with an Indian sporting squad, confesses he knows little about hockey, but says he understands the players and what makes them tick.

"The important thing is to make them believe in themselves," he says.

But yesterday the psychological preparations notwithstanding, the Indians got off to a disappointing start when they were edged 1-0 by one of the lesser lights in the tournament, the Soviet Union.

India's great rivals Pakistan, on the other hand, made an impressive start to the defence of their Olympic title by beating Spain 5-1 in a group A match.

Top seeds Australia tore Kenya apart 7-1 in a breath-taking exhibition of attacking hockey to confirm their status as overall title favourites.

Today at the games

Football	Preliminary rounds
Boxing	Preliminary bouts
Basketball	Preliminaries (women)
Volleyball	Preliminaries (men)
Wrestling	Preliminaries Greco-Roman style
Gymnastics	Compulsory exercises team (women)
Swimming	Preliminaries Diving – Springboard (men) Finals – 100m freestyle (women), 100m breaststroke (men), 400m individual medley (women), 200m freestyle (men)
Shooting	Small-bore free rifle (English match), (men) Sport pistol-precision, (women) Clay target-trap (open) Sport pistol-rapid fire, (women) Final Small-bore free rifle (English match), (men) Sport pistol-rapid fire, (women)
Weightlifting	Up to 56 kg group B, C *Final – Up to 56 kg* group A
Modern Penthalon	Fencing
Equestrian Sports	Three-day event (Dressage test)
Rowing	Elimination heats Four-oars with coxswain, Coxswainless pair-oars, Double sculls (men & women), Single sculls (men)
Taekwondo (Demonstration)	Fin, Light (men & women) Preliminaries Finals
Baseball (Demonstration)	Preliminaries

Soviet gymnasts shine

SEOUL (AFP) – The four years between Olympics can seem like an eternity in sport, as two of the big stars of Los Angeles discovered to their cost here yesterday on the opening day of the Olympic gymnastics competition.

Li Ning of China', in the last major tournament of a glittering career, failed to reproduce the sparkling form which took him to three Olympic gold medals, leaving the Chinese challenge for the team title in tatters.

But Scott Johnson, a member of the victorious American team in 1984, fared even worse, with scores bordering on the dreadful.

It was also a day, when, as expected, the Soviet Union returned in force, dominating the team and individual lists and chalking up the first perfect 10 score of the competitiohn.

That came from Vladimir Artemov, who saved his best for his last exercise of the day, a splendidly controlled routine on the parallel bars.

With the only possible threat to come being that of East Germany, the Soviets look odds-on favourites to sweep the medals here.

The Soviets were on 295.700 points, with China a long way second on 291.400. Bulgaria and Romania were next on 291.250 and 290.500 respectively.

Artemov's 10 saw him leap-frog over individual world champion Dimitri Bilozerchev at the top of the individual standings, with 59.40 to Bilozerchev's 59.350. European champion Valery Liukin was on 59.150, Sergei Kharkov 58.750 and Vladimir Novikov 58.750.

China's highest placed competitor was Xu Zhingiang, sixth on 58.650.

Li Ning's day was an unhappy one from the start, with only his impeccable floor routine, which earned him 9.90, adding some saving grace at the last minute.

Li greeted his opening 9.8 on the pommel horse with a broad smile and a clenched fist victory salute. But he came to grief on the next apparatus when he botched his dismount from the rings. He averted what could have been a serious fall but lost marks. By the time he slipped and fell on his backside at the end of his horse vault, the Soviet team was galloping away towards almost certain victory.

He had a dismal 9.00 on the parallel bars after failing with a handstand and catching the bars in a routine far from his one-time best.

For Scott Johnson the day was a total write-off and he will probably not even make it into the individual competition after finishing lowest of the six-man American team on 55.80 points.

On the high bar, he missed out an entire movement when he failed to produce sufficient momentum to carry him over the top, costing him dearly as he received his lowest mark of 8.75. He fared little better on the pommel-horse, where he completely missed his landing and earned only an 8.85.

His best mark of 9.70 on the parallel bars was of some consolation, but he could not hide his disappointment.

"It wasn't that I wasn't 'on' or badly prepared," he explained. "I let out all the plugs and let it go.I tried to 'max' on everything, and, after all we've done, I'm not sorry for myself but I am sorry for the team."

Coach Abi Grossfeld commented: "He overdid it, but we weren't consistent in our routines at all."

Johnson is ready

SEOUL (AP) – World champion Ben Johnson warned his sprint rival Carl Lewis yesterday that he wants victory in their 100 metres showdown on Saturday to dedicate to his mother and that the American will have to do the chasing.

Johnson, beaten by Lewis and Calvin Smith in Europe last month, boasted: "I'm going to win for my mom. I'm ready to go." And he warned reigning champion Lewis: "If Carl wants to beat me, he going to have to catch me."

Johnson, renowned for his blistering starts which failed him in defeat in Zurich and Cologne, added: "This is going to be different. There's going to be no one with me for the first 60 metres – I can guarantee that.

The 26-year-old Jamaican-born world record holder also hinted that his mother Gloria, due to arrive from Toronto tomorrow along with one of his sisters, could hold the key to his triumph. "She once told me when you race Carl don't look back," he said. "This time she said something better than that – but it's a secret," Johnson added.

"This is the ultimate moment in my life. I don t want to lose these games and for the next four years say I should have done this or I should have done that." And he suggested that his defeats in August could work to his advantage. "Before Carl beat me the pressure was all on me. Now I am the underdog and that's good for me.

"I am the No. 1," Johnson said. "When I am at my best, as I am now, nobody can match me."

Tennis stars' Spartan life

SEOUL (AFP) – It's a Spartan life for America's millionaire tennis stars as they prepare for the return of their sport to the Olympic Games.

"I'm used to room service in the morning and hotel suites," Chris Evert said yesterday with a wry smile. "I wouldn't want to do this all year round."

Evert, who stressed the positive side of taking part in the Olympics, is better off than most of her U.S. tennis team-mates. She's staying in the Olympic Family Village with her new husband Andy Mill.

Pam Shriver, who shares an apartment with team-mate Zina Garrison in the more basic Athletes' Village, spoke of the small beds – she's 1.83 m. tall – and the long queues for meals in the cafeteria.

But waiting in line, she said, gave her a chance to meet other athletes who put just as much effort into their sport but "don't get half the glory or the money we do."

"You become a fan," Shriver said.

The players didn't find it odd that such an overtly professional sport as tennis should be in the Olympics.

Evert said tennis was "sort of a testing ground" for the Olympics and she hoped this would open the Games up.

"If you want the best players, a lot of them are professionals," Evert said.

She said she had had reservations at first about tennis in the Olympics, but she was now forecasting a rosy future for the sport, which was dropped from the Games after 1924.

"I think it can be as big if not bigger in the future than the Grand Slam tournaments," she said.

SEEDED PLAYERS:

MEN – 1. Stefan Edberg (Sweden), 2. Tim Mayotte (U.S.), 3. Miloslav Mecir (Czech.), 4. Henri Leconte (France), 5. Brad Gilbert (U.S.), 6. Emilio Sanchez (Spain), 7. Anders Jarryd (Sweden), 8. Andrei Chesnokov (USSR), 9. Darren Cahill (Aus.), 10. Jakob Hlasek (Switz.), 11. Ronald Agenor (Haiti), 12. Amos Mansdorf (Israel), 13. Martin Jaite (Arg.), 14. John Fitzgerald (Aus.), 15. Slobodan Zivojinovic (Yug.), 16. Luiz Mattar (Bra.).

Women – 1. Steffi Graf (WG), 2. Chris Evert (U.S.), 3. Gabriela Sabatini (Arg.), 4. Pam Shriver (U.S.), 5. Helena Sukova (Czech.), 6. Natalia Zvereva (USSR), 7. Manuela Maleeva (Bulg.), 8. Zina Garrison (U.S.), 9. Claudia Kohde-Kilsch (WG), 10. Katerina Maleeva (Bulg.), 11. Larisa Savchenko (USSR), 12. Sylvia Hanika (WG)

TENNIS – Second-seeded Kent Carlsson of Sweden beat No. 5 seed Thomas Muster of Austria 6-3, 6-3, 3-6, 6-1 in the final of the $490,000 Spanish Grand Prix in Barcelona on Saturday.

The sports pages are edited by Philip Gillon and Yoram Kessel.

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News in Brief

Credentials in Cairo

Shimon Shamir, Israel's ambassador to Egypt, will present his credentials tomorrow along with 10 other new ambassadors, including two from Arab states. Political sources in Jerusalem expressed satisfaction that the ceremony had not been delayed by President Hosni Mubarak despite the upcoming anniversary of the Yom Kippur War and the imminent publication of the Taba arbitration decision.

Elaine Ruth Fletcher

Defence loans due

Compulsory Defence Loan bonds now coming due can be redeemed for cash at all Postal Banks in the country, at a cost of only a 1 per cent processing fee. The bearer must present his/her identity card. The arrangement will begin with the following bonds: Defence Loan of 1970, 1971 and 1972; War Bond to Finance Purchases (1974); and the War Bond on Land Appreciation. *Judy Siegel*

IDF focus on safety

IDF Northern Command yesterday declared a week-long (September 18–23) suspension of regular activities and training to concentrate on road, vehicle and weapons safety. The campaign is part of the IDF's continuing fight against road and training accidents. Ongoing operational activities, however, are to continue as normal. *David Rudge*

MDA help to Jamaica

Magen David Adom will send medical supplies to aid Jamaicans injured by Hurricane Gilbert. The Israeli embassy in Kingston provided a list of medicines required by local rescue crews, which MDA received before the Red Cross formally requested its help. The life-saving load will be sent via the U.S. aboard a cargo carrier provided free by El Al. A spokesman for MDA said that despite its tight budget, it is not stinting on material for victims of the storm.

Michael Rotem

Worker killed by tractor

An Arab worker, Azem Abdel Kadim, 56, from Taibeh, was hit by a tractor and killed yesterday morning while trying to cross the Ayalon highway, 400 metres north of Hahalacha bridge. The tractor was breaking ground for a new road. The driver, a Ramat Gan resident aged 43, was released after being questioned.

Michael Rotem

Prize-winning Israelis

MILAN – Two Israelis are among the four winners of the prestigious Balzan Prizes for social sciences. The prizes, totaling 300,000 Swiss francs, were won by Shmuel Eisenstadt, 65, for broadening the scope of sociology, and Michael Evanari, 84, who won together with his West German colleague Ludwig Lange for their work on the ecology and productivity of arid zone plants. French writer Rene Ernest Etiemble won the award for comparative literature.

JTA.

Reform movement challenge

The local Reform movement has petitioned the High Court of Justice to order the Religious Affairs Ministry and the Chief Rabbinate to show cause why it should not be included in an "exposition of religious services" to be held during Hol Hamo'ed Succot. The Israel Movement for Progressive Judaism, represented by the Association for Civil Rights in Israel, says it applied to the organizers several times, but they had never replied. *Haim Shapiro.*

Scattered clashes

11 wounded in territories

By JOEL GREENBERG and JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporters

Eight West Bank Palestinians and three Gazans were wounded in scattered incidents yesterday in the aftermath of Saturday's heavy rioting which marked the sixth anniversary of the massacres at the Sabra and Shatilla refugee camps in Beirut.

During an IDF sweep of arrests yesterday in villages near Tulkarm, a 22 year-old youth was shot and wounded. Military sources said the youth, who had been wanted by the security forces, was shot in the village of Illar when he attacked an officer with a hatchet. Palestinian sources said the youth was taken from the village by troops.

The IDF said another five people were wounded during clashes in Jenin, and two were wounded in Nablus. Palestinian sources reported two persons wounded in Jenin, four in Nablus, one at Brukin, and one in Kalkilya, where disturbances have persisted despite an unprecendented IDF sweep through the town this month. The town is under a nightly curfew.

Clashes were also reported in Bethlehem, and in Ramallah, where troops breaking up a protest confiscated the passports of a group of American tourists, charging that they were communicating with the demonstrators.

Azun near Kalkiliya remained under curfew for the 18th day, and local residents who slipped out of the village said the ban had only been lifted once since it was imposed. The Kalandia, Amari and and Tulkarm refugee camps were also under curfew, as were the village of Arrabe near Jenin, and Dhahiriya, south of Hebron, where an Israeli woman was seriously wounded Friday when she was hit in the head by a rock thrown at her car. Six homes in Dhahiriya were demolished on grounds that they were built without permits.

Palestinian sources said troops blocked roads into the village of Kafr Malik, near Ramallah, and cut off electric power. The village has been the scene of frequent attacks on Israeli vehicles, and was the target of an IDF arrest sweep earlier this month.

A Palestinian source said three Gazans were wounded during a riot in Shati refugee camp sparked by troops who were beating up a 12-year-old boy. Arab youngsters began stoning the soldiers, the troops fired into the air and finally fired at their attackers, the source continued.

The IDF spokesman in town said that yesterday evening there had been "some riots in Shati" but they were " not significant."

Meanwhile a 35 year-old man suspected of being a drug dealer was stabbed inside the Shifa hospital, yesterday. A local source said some 10 to 15 masked men had stabbed him and prevented rescuers from taking him in for treatment, thus worsening his condition. Finally the attackers left him but doctors described his condition as very critical.

The man, identified as Medhat Doghmosh, reportedly earned himself enemies in his neighborhood of Sabra in Gaza and several days ago his car was torched outside the hospital.

An IDF reservist, Hillel Bardin of Jerusalem, was sentenced to two weeks in prison for attempting to mediate an agreement between his unit and Ramalla residents during his period of service in the city. Bardin held contacts with local community leaders with the intention of reaching an agreement whereby residents would demonstrate peacefully, and the unit would not intervene in the nonviolent protests.

Military sources said Bardin had violated orders by initating the contacts, and had acted on his own, without the permission of his superiors. Bardin said he had acted with the knowledge of his commanding officer.

Kuwaiti paper: Fatah will declare state

Post Arab Affairs Reporter and Agencies

The PLO's mainstream Fatah organization has decided to declare the establishment of a Palestinian state, but will avoid forming a provisional government that might be shunned by Western nations, according to the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Anba*.

This half-measure will also sidestep the problem of recognizing Israel, which any Palestinian government would have to face, the newspaper said over the weekend.

Informed sources said the decision was taken at a meeting of Fatah's revolutionary council and executive committee on September 9.

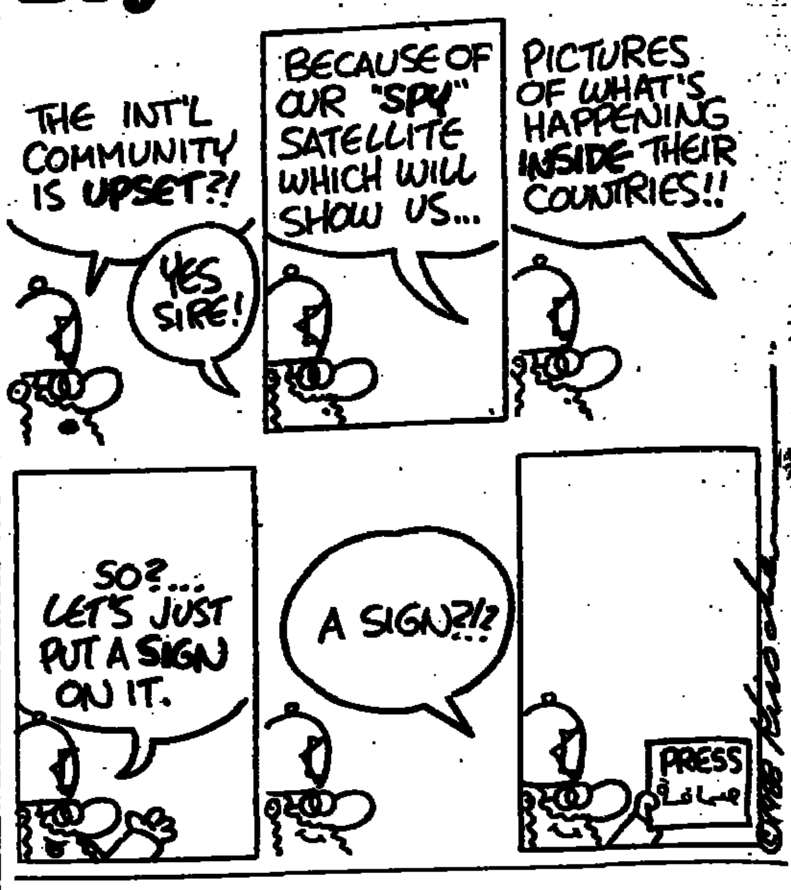
The members agreed that the proclamation of a Palestinian state had to be made, without recognizing Israel, to avoid making concessions for which the PLO would receive nothing in exchange.

The Fatah leadership also agreed to demand the implementation of UN General Assembly Resolution 181, which recommended the partitioning of Mandatory Palestine into a Jewish and an Arab state.

Meanwhile, senior PLO official Bassam Abu-Sharif said that the Palestinians would take the "unilateral" step of proclaiming an independent state because of Israel's refusal to recognize their rights.

Abu-Sharif, speaking to AFP, was reacting to statements made last week by Secretary of State George Shultz that peace could not be achieved either through the creation of an independent Palestinian state or through permanent Israeli control of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Dry Bones



Soviet Hebrew teachers gather in Moscow

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Post Jewish Affairs Editor

The Hebrew Teachers Association of the Soviet Union held its first country-wide assembly in Moscow yesterday, with most of the participants supporting the Israeli government's decision to inaugurate "direct flights" to Israel for Jews leaving Russia.

Lev Gorodetsky, the head of the association, spoke by telephone yesterday from Moscow to a gathering in Jerusalem. It was attended by former Hebrew teachers in the Soviet Union and representatives of the Public Council for Soviet Jewry, Israeli teachers organizations and the World Hebrew Union.

Gorodetsky read a letter signed by 30 teachers and activists which said that most Jews leaving the Soviet Union don't have a clear idea where they want to go. Most end up in the U.S. because they don't know enough about Israel. Those Jews who leave on Israeli visas should go to Israel, he said, and not to other countries.

He said that 55 teachers from various cities in the Soviet Union attended the meeting, where they discussed their attempt to seek legal recognition from the authorities. He said that the association will publish a newsletter to explain its aims and to disseminate practical information for its members.

Vladimir Farber, who organized the first officially recognized Hebrew course, which operated during the past year in the Caspian Sea port of Baku, also spoke with Gorodetsky. Farber, who came to Israel two months ago, said that Communist Party officials in Baku had promised to allow the Hebrew course to meet for a second year, but had not yet given formal permission.

He said that the articles in *The Jerusalem Post* about the Baku Hebrew course were helpful in encouraging the Soviet authorities to allow it to remain open. Farber, who is now studying in Ulpan Etzion, said 30 people received diplomas from the Baku course.

Yosef Begun, who was imprisoned for teaching Hebrew, wished Gorodetsky and his colleagues success in their new endeavour. He will shortly become the director of the newly formed Association to Aid Jewish Culture in the Soviet Union, which is to be supported by the Public Council for Soviet Jewry and private contributions.

New drug to fight cholesterol available here

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV – A new prescription medication for lowering cholesterol levels is now available in Israel.

The medication, Lovalip, has been tested on 60 patients at Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital and was found to be 50 to 100 per cent more effective than other available drugs, Prof. Shlomo Eisenberg reported at a press conference yesterday. He added that it was important for patients taking the drug to be under medical supervision.

In 5 per cent of cases, there were short-term side effects in the form of damage to the liver or muscles, perhaps due to lack of sufficient cholesterol. The medication inhibits cholesterol production in the liver. This problem was solved by stopping the treatment, and then resuming it in smaller doses, eliminating the side effects, Eisenberg said.

He warned, however, that since the medication has only been in use in the U.S. for a year and here for a few months, it is too early to know if there will be long-term side effects.

Prof. Gerald Brook of Haifa's Rambam Hospital explained that anyone with cholesterol level of over 200 needs to change to a low-cholesterol, high-fiber diet. Those with cholesterol levels over 240 may need medication in addition to bring their cholesterol level down sufficiently.

The preparation, produced by the Assis-Riesel Pharmaceutical Company, costs NIS-87.37 (plus VAT) for 30 tablets. Dosage varies from patient to patient but two tablets a day is average. So far, it is only available at private pharmacies, but representatives of Asia-Riesel here hope it will soon be offered by the various Health Funds.

A dove released by Mozambique children perches on a priest's head in Maputo during a visit by Pope John Paul II. The pontiff, hailed a "pilgrim for peace" by the 35,000 who yesterday attended the last mass of his five-nation African tour, spoke of peace and reconciliation in the war-torn country. (Reuter)

Sharir says Beinish is only candidate for state attorney

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Justice Minister Avraham Shamir told senior ministry officials yesterday that his only candidate for state attorney is Dorit Beinish, currently deputy to State Attorney Yonah Blatman.

Blatman has announced his intention to resign, but has been asked to stay on until January, ostensibly so that he can appear in the John Demjanjuk appeal. Beinish last week was planning to take a leave of absence in protest against the justice minister's reluctance to approve her appointment as state attorney. Beinish reportedly fears that right-wing elements will block her appointment after the elections.

Sharir met yesterday with representatives of lawyers working for the ministry and district attorneys who insisted that he keep his word and immediately nominate Beinish for the post.

He told them that there was no reason to rush and that it was sufficient for him to announce that Beinish was the only candidate.

Sharir added that all ministry appointments were made on a professional basis without political discrimination, and he intended to act accordingly.

Sharir is due to leave tomorrow for a two-week tour abroad. The ministry's workers intend keeping up the pressure on him when he returns.

Beinish refused to comment last night.

'Illegal' Druse reservoirs destroyed

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BUKA'ATA – Angry residents denounced the destruction by Israel Lands Administration workers yesterday of a number of illegally constructed mini reservoirs in this Golan Heights Druse village.

Druse from neighbouring villages joined the condemnation of what they described as an underhand and hostile act.

The ILA workers made a suprise raid on the water storage facilities in the early hours of the morning. They were escorted by a large contingent of police, Border Police and soldiers.

Residents watched the destruction from the balconies of their homes without intervening.

The ILA said that the ponds and water tanks had been constructed without building or planning permission on state-owned land and were therefore illegal. Two ponds and a water tank were destroyed.

Residents said the storage facilities, for collecting rain water, had been constructed because the quotas allocated them by the Mekorot water company were insufficient to irrigate their fields and orchards.

"This is a blow to all the villagers, not just those in Buka'ata," said Maziad Massud.

Remand extended

A doctor suspected of participating in the IDF draft evasion network, uncovered last week, was ordered held a further nine days by Petah Tikva Magistrates Court yesterday.

Dr. Salomon Kaplan, 51, a Kupat Holim doctor from Bat Yam, is suspected of supplying false medical opinions for money with the intention of allowing clients to fraudulently avoid military service.

Police Commander Shimon Savir told the court that during a half-year investigation the number of people fraudulently exempted because of Kaplan amounted to a company "and if he had continued with this system it would have reached a battalion." (Itim)

Man accidentally kills his son in bizarre shooting incident

By MICHAEL ROTEM

TEL AVIV – A man's fury with his son's friend led yesterday to the fatal shooting of his son. The bizarre incident began at 3:30 a.m. at David Ze'evi's home on Rehov Kibbutz Galuyot.

Gonen Ze'evi, 19, recently charged with selling weapons to an Arab and intimidating witnesses, came home accompanied by his friend Ovadia Druzia, 37.

Druzia has served a 15-year sentence for robbery and in 1980 achieved notoriety as one of eight armed criminals who performed the "great escape" from Ramle prison.

The elder Ze'evi, 43, a construction worker, objected to the friendship, and ordered Druzia to leave his home. When he refused to go, Ze'evi threw the two friends out the house.

At 6 a.m., Druzia and Gonen returned. Druzia was masked, police say, and armed. According to the police, Druzia pulled a gun and told Ze'evi: "No one is throwing me out." He then fired a shot at the floor, intending to frighten him.

But when the father's leg was grazed by ricochets, he grabbed Druzia's hand. A shot went off and Gonen fell on the floor with a severe chest wound, from which he died shortly afterwards at Wolfson Hospital.

The enraged father snatched the pistol out of Druzia's hand and smashed the butt of the gun into Druzia's head, fracturing his skull.

The injured men were taken to Ichilov Hospital, where Ze'evi hit the unconscious Druzia with an iron rod he had concealed on his person, injuring him further. Ze'evi was arrested, but was released in the afternoon.

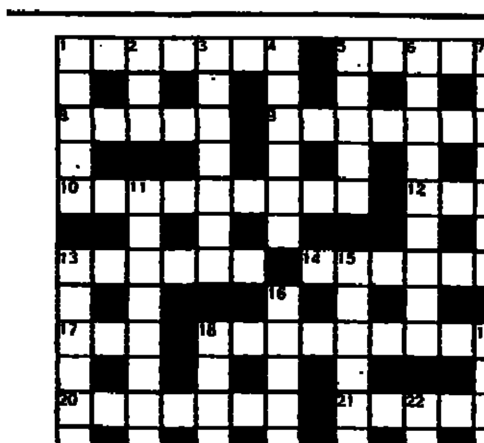
Gas distributors return to work

By LARRY DERFNER
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV – Distributors of domestic gas are going back to work this morning after they decided at midnight to end their three-week-long strike.

The 80-member Association of Gas Distributors made their decision following the recommendation of their leaders, who had negotiated for some five hours at the Energy Ministry here with Minister Moshe Shahal and the heads of the Fuel Administration and the income tax authorities. No agreements were reached on the financial disputes that led to the strike, but both sides agreed that the negotiations would continue.

QUICK CROSSWORD



ACROSS
1 French painter (7)
5 Brit. poet (5)
8 Impatient (5)
9 Hermit (7)
10 Small coffee-cup (9)
12 Trap (3)
13 Port of NE Italy (6)
14 Hot and humid (6)
17 Lout (3)
18 Percussion instrument (5,4)
20 Choose to refrain (7)
21 Tree (5)
23 Deteriorate (5)
24 Habitual drinker (7)

DOWN
1 Brandish (5)
2 Label (3)
3 Aberrant (7)
4 Agitation (6)
5 Alcove (5)
6 Juvenile (9)
7 E London district (7)
11 Declaration of political policy (9)
13 Contravene (7)
15 Futile (7)
16 Sea-bird (6)
18 Wager (5)
19 Worth (5)
22 Bathe (3)

Yesterday's solution on page 5

The Knesset
informs the public that due to the presentation of lists of electoral candidates, there will be
No Tours and Visits
in the Knesset building
on Thursday, Tishri 11, September 22.

Ulpan – Hebrew & Arts
On September 15, Kibbutz Kfar Hanassi opens a 5½ month ulpan combining Hebrew studies, work on the Kibbutz, and participation in one of five Art Workshops:

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